In the Will of the People
Final Victory Lies

Nippon Times

Remember the Days Before
Pearl Harbor

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STUDENT LABOR TO CONTRIBUTE TO WAR POWER

Five Key Industrial Control Bodies Will Be Given Administrative Powers

ENFORCEMENT NEXT MONTH

Draft Plan for Mobilization Of University Students Is Adopted by Cabinet

Five of the key industrial control associations will be entrusted with administrative powers by the Welfare Ministry in regard to the training of skilled workers, wages and other labor affairs probably beginning July 20.

The question of delegating labor administration powers to the control associations has been under careful study by the Welfare Ministry. In January representatives of the key industrial control associations were shown a draft scheme for this system and since then the War, Navy and other Ministries have been consulted and the definitive draft was taken up at a regular session of the Cabinet Friday, when it was duly adopted to be promulgated in a few days as an Imperial ordinance on labor administration. As a period of grace for preparations is required by the associations the enforcement of the new system is expected on July 20 or thereabouts.

The associations to receive labor powers in the first phase are the iron and steel, coal, shipbuilding, light metals, the super-priorities industries, and the hitherto unconsidered mining, control associations. The powers to be granted are those pertaining to the training of skilled workers at factories and workshops, licenses under the wage control ordinances, labor management in factories and workshops. They also apply to the allocation of national school graduates, young men in general and graduates of technological schools to the various industries.

The Welfare Ministry is expressing the hope that the delegation of powers to the associations would promote their sense of responsibility for increased production, inasmuch as the measure is designed above all toward that end.

Draft Plan Adopted

The Cabinet at Friday's session also adopted a draft plan for the wartime mobilization of students for a brisk increase in production utilizing their specialized knowledge and learning aptitudes to the utmost. This has been rendered the easier by the sweeping changes undertaken by the Education Ministry in the schooling system, as indicated in the speech of Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe the other day before the conference of university presidents.

Concerning the establishment of the principles for the mobilization of students Dr. Hozumi Tanaka, President of Waseda University, declared, "It is natural that the students of our nation must stand on the first lines of service to the state at a time such as this when the situation is so serious. At the recent university presidents' conference I stated that everything was ready for the students' cooperation with the state and asked the military authorities to understand this point. All of the presidents at the conference agreed completely with me.

"The principles decided upon, I think, are each very appropriate and sound. At our school all preparations have been made for the students giving themselves to the state and each one is awaiting his chance to serve the nation. Without the nation there is no such thing as school, or education. What I would like to desire of the government at this time is that they effect the decision after careful planning. I would like the government to use the right material in the right places."

Speaking on the same subject Dr. Shinzo Koizumi, President of Keio University, said, "The students are fully ready spiritually and physically. The students and the faculty of Keio University are determined to support fully the government. In the recording of specific aptitudes for military duty too we would like to direct active efforts to increase and help along these aptitudes. It is important, I think, that the mobilization structure does not deteriorate into something merely for form's sake; I think that the true spirit of the prin-

(Continued on Page 2)

Germans Turn to New Policy Against Soviets in 3rd Year

Aimed at Destruction of Field Power in First Year, Securing of Resources in Second Year; Will Now Evince Political Phase of Their Policies

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, June 24.—No plan for an immediate general offensive seems to be in evidence in the camps of both the German and the Soviet forces which are facing each other on the Eastern Front even though the month of June is now nearing its end. Each camp is going no further than broadcasting the approach of the enemy general offensive.

More than a month and a half of precious time has been wasted by the German and Soviet forces since the climatic conditions have become favorable for their favorite mobile field maneuvers.

Looking at the problem from the military standpoint, it is quite difficult to decide whether or not it is wise for Germany to concentrate all her strength on the Eastern Front as she did last year, because since the withdrawal of the Italo-German forces from Tunisia, Germany must consider the possibility of the British-American landing operation on Europe. Another important point to be considered is the fact that the administrative measures for the prosecution of the war against the Soviet Union is undergoing a gradual change in Germany. The cause for this change is to be found in Germany's re-examination of the maximum limit of resources in the Soviet Union. Thus, in greeting the 3rd year of the German-Soviet war, it is noticeable that the Eastern Front question has come to be complicated by a new outlook—the political—where hitherto both sides had tried to solve the question by military power alone.

New Valuing

Germany is today faced with the necessity of recognizing the following points in the war situation on the Eastern Front:

1. That it is difficult to make a blitzkrieg on such a country as the Soviet Union which is endowed with such vast fighting strength.

2. That, as Communism is more firmly established than expected, a political collapse within the Soviet Union is not likely to take place in spite of the comparatively bigger war results obtained by Germany.

3. That, although it is true that the loss of extensive territory and the destruction of a large number of men and arms have given the Soviet Union a serious blow, the fighting power of the Soviet Union has not diminished.

4. That the communistic autocracy established in the Soviet Union, which takes no heed of the loss of men and property, is a most suitable national organization for waging a modern war.

5. That the Asiatic characteristics possessed by the Slavs, are something not European, and this new characteristic of the Soviet people having been welded on to the original love of their motherland, the officers and men of the Soviet Army are in possession of a fighting spirit that cannot be measured by any European standard.

It is natural that the lessons learned by Germany through her experiences in the past two years are pressing her to re-examine her own conditions, and the fact that a new German policy for the prosecution of the war against the Soviet Union should reflect, both militarily and politically, the outcome of this self examination, is also quite natural.

Concerning this problem, an editorial entitled "The Transition" appearing in the June 4 issue of the "Nationale Zeitung" is worthy of close attention.

Admits Errors

It is anonymously written by a war correspondent who has been assigned to the Eastern Front. In it the writer quite frankly admits the mistakes Germany made in her estimate of the Soviet, and hints at the transition in the German policy toward the Soviet Union. At any rate, the German papers, which had been reporting the Soviet people as a savage beastly race since the beginning of the present war, have come to judge them as human beings. It is an epochal phenomenon, and is drawing close attention.

The gist of the editorial is as follows:

"When we started our advance against the Soviet Union in June, 1941, we tried to estimate the people and the life we found there on European standards. And at the time when we were told of our successive victories with so many hundred thousand war prisoners taken and so many thousand airplanes and war tanks destroyed, no one imagined that this would develope into a bitter contest in which the destiny of all Europe would be at stake. Even we soldiers had believed that after the lightning advance, we would march into either Leningrad or Moscow. But we know now that it is absolutely impossible to rule this

(Continued on Page 2)

MEETING HELD FOR PROMOTION OF TRANSPORT

4th Japan-Manchoukuo-China Communications Convention Opens Today

HAS BIG SIGNIFICANCE

Land, Sea and Air Transportation in Sphere Will Be Discussed

The fourth Japan-Manchoukuo-China Communications Convention will begin at 10 a.m. today at the Railway Hotel under the sponsorship of the Railways Ministry. Projects on the agenda consist of those connected with the strengthening of combined land, sea and air transportation in Greater East Asia and naturally a great significance is attached to the event.

The main subjects of discussion at the function are the adjustment of land, sea and air transportation organs in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and the organizational relations among them. Urgent measures to be taken by these organs in line with the general mobilization plan also will be another theme of discussion. The enforcement of emergency land transportation during the decisive war stage also will be discussed.

The Convention will be attended by Railways Minister Yoshiaki Hatta, Railways Vice-Minister Sonosuke Nagasaki, President of the South Manchuria Railway Company, Takuichi Omura, President of the North China Railway, Kanji Usami, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Hisanobu Terai, and many other prominent men connected with transportation.

PARAGUAY, U.S. SIGN PACT

Trade Agreement Discussed by Morinigo in Washington

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 23.—Preliminary agreement has been reached between the Governments of Paraguay and the United States for the undertaking of negotiations for the conclusion of a mutual aid trade pact on the occasion of Paraguayan President General Higino Morinigo's proposed visit to Washington, it was announced by the United States Department yesterday.

It is expected that the commencement of the trade negotiations will be formally announced by an official bulletin and that the list of the supplies to be exchanged will be shortly disclosed.

Soviets Attack Pskov

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 24.—The Soviet air force fiercely bombed Pskov, key railway city that connects the Baltic harbor city of Riga and Staraya Russa, on Tuesday, in retaliation to the incessant German bombings that crippled the Soviet strategy with their continuous raids on Soviet communications systems and commissary positions. The Red air arms also attacked a German convoy in the Arctic waters, it is reported.

TOKYO, NANKING PACTS CHANGES TO BOOST TIES

Premier Tojo's Statement at 82nd Diet Session Has Far-Reaching Effects

ASIA'S WELFARE GUARDED

Strong Proof Japan's Policy Is to Give Proper Status To Neighbor Nations

The proposed fundamental revision of the Japan-China treaties which was touched upon by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at the 82nd Extraordinary Session of the Imperial Diet will greatly contribute to strengthening the friendship between the two countries, according to political comments prevailing here.

These circles declare that when the Prime Minister clarified this point, he reiterated the basic policy which Japan is following in dealing with the affairs of Greater East Asia, a policy to make a reality of the great ideal that inspired the founding of the Japanese Empire by inaugurating an order under which the various States and races of the Co-Prosperity Sphere will be in their proper natural places.

The great spirit of the Empire's fundamental policy toward Greater East Asia was embodied in the new policy toward China which was embarked upon by the Empire in response to the action of the National Government of China in entering the war in January.

The implication of this fact is that the Prime Minister's great declaration is to be realized throughout Greater East Asia by measures centering on the Empire's policy toward China fundamentally adjusted to make possible a further strengthening of the structure of cooperation between the two countries. This is the reason why the direction in which the treaties between the Empire and China, including the Basic Treaty of 1940, will be altered in a fundamental way will be a matter of supreme importance when it comes to giving concrete expression to Japan's policy toward Greater East Asia.

Enemy Influences Ousted

It was in 1940 that the Japan-China Basic Treaty was concluded. In those days there were still the remnants of American and British influences in China. The war of Greater East Asia came, and the complete elimination of Anglo-American influences from China quickly followed.

The entry of China into the war which came at the beginning of this year had a tremendous effect on the relationship of the Empire with China. The two countries got still closer together. The present relationship of Japan and China today when they are fighting at each other's side with firm conviction is quite a different thing from what it was at the time the Japan-China Basic Treaty was concluded. It is the most natural thing in the world for all existing treaties between the Empire and China to receive

(Continued on Page 2)

Latest Detroit Race Riot Serious Issue in America

Negro Workers Fail to Turn Up for Work Even After Order Is Restored, Hampering Munitions Production; Further Trouble Seen Inevitable

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 23.—The United States Government authorities admitted today that the "color war" in Detroit, the biggest industrial city in America, which started on the night of June 20 was the most serious ever seen since the St. Louis riot on July 2, 1917.

After the fighting had abated, representatives of the white and colored people conferred with the mayor of Detroit and they jointly issued a statement ascribing the outbreak to Fifth Columnist activities, declaring that Fifth Columnists engineered the disturbance in order to destroy American unity and hamper production.

The authorities, however, have been unable to conceal the patent fact that the riot was an explosion of bitter enmity existing between the white and Negro communities. John Burgess, chief of the Detroit division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who looked into the case frankly admitted that it was an outburst of pent-up racial feeling.

A. W. Witherspoon, superintendent of the Detroit police station, said that the fight had begun in a quarrel between a Negro and a white citizen and developed into a free-for-all as a result of the spreading of the rumor that a Negro woman and child had been killed by a white man. Once the rumor circulated among the crowd, he said, nothing could have stopped the rioters.

The census for 1940 of the city of Detroit put its population at 1,623,000, of which 14,900 were Negroes.

In the three years that have passed since then the Negro population must have considerably increased over this figure. The presence of a minority group in their midst has engendered an acute feeling of prejudice among the white population and this has steadily aggravated with the recent sharp increase in contact between them at the munitions plants and large numbers of whites and Negroes pouring into the city from all parts of the country.

There had been a fight between whites and Negroes on June 13, while earlier in the month clashes had occurred at munitions plants and parks. At the Packard motor factory, the white workers objecting to mixed labor with colored workers began a demonstration and for the same reason a strike was called at the Ford plant. Thus a disturbance of the sort witnessed on June 20 was bound to occur sooner or later.

Consequently the riot was of a quite intense and malignant nature and, mob psychology working on incensed crowds, turned the trivial altercation into a serious riot impossible for the police to put down.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson was compelled to order Major-General Orland, commander of the Chicago Sixth War District, to send troops to deal with the mob. Already before the order was made public, 1,100 troops marched into Negro quarters in Paradise Valley from the Detroit main street with several armored cars in the van. Order was at last beginning to revive but up to the morning of June 22 intermittent outbreaks continued.

An American newsman who visited the Negro quarters reported:

"Everywhere in the streets wrecked or burned motor-cars are lying about and show windows of shops have been broken right and left, while blood-soaked clothes are scattered here and there, reminding one of a scene of battle. Besides the troops, 3,500 Detroit municipal guards and 1,500 Illinois state militia have been called out.

"The excitement reached its height when a street fighting took place between Negroes barricaded in an apartment house and 200 policemen. The Negroes used revolvers and automatics while the police threw tear bombs through the windows. After two hours and a half of fierce battle, the colored insurgents surrendered. They suffered two killed.

"After the wholesale riot 30 men were counted killed and more than 700 injured. Only four of the killed were white men, all the rest being Negroes. The only parallel in history is the St. Louis riot in which 33 were killed. Some 1,300 citizens have been arrested for disturbing the peace, 85 per cent of whom are Negroes. Thousands of Negroes have not reported for work even after order was completely restored for fear of being attacked.

"According to the Office of War Information, 30 to 100 per cent of the Negro workers at Detroit plants have not reported for work and this is not a little affecting the war industry. It is clear to all that the matter is much more serious than a mere local disturbance and the racial problem, along with the mine workers' strike, is proving a great weak spot in the internal administration of the United States."

JAPANESE STOP FOE'S ATTEMPT TO RAID GILBERT

One Consolidated Lost; Another Set on Fire in Abortive Attack on Isles

1 BOEING ALSO DOWNED

Enemy Tries to Bomb Positions at Night But Repulsed By Ground Crew

Domei

AN UNNAMED BASE, June 24.—Japanese anti-aircraft batteries on Gilbert Islands shot down one and set afire another of the four enemy Consolidated-type heavy bombers that attacked the area toward sunset on June 18.

Boeing B-17 heavy bombers of a certain number flew to the same area at night on the same day and attempted to bomb from high altitude. However, the Japanese gun positions caught them in the screen of the search-light and shot down one of them. No damage was suffered by the Japanese side.

U.S. Fliers Unskilled

Domei

CANTON, June 24.—The utter inferiority of the flying skill of the American pilots in China has been brought to light with vivid clarity in the recent fighting in the regions south of the Yangtze.

In the Japanese operations there, the American air force in China was rash enough to attempt an aerial counter-offensive, but the American planes were everywhere smashed by furious Japanese action, thus only revealing their inherent impotency and lack of fight.

For example, Captain Robert Costello, flight leader of the enemy fighting squad which attempted to raid the Ichang area on June 2, was pursued and in trying to escape toward Hunan was battered and barely got away with his life after making a lucky forced landing on his side of the lines.

On June 6, Lieutenant Thomas Clark led a flight of fighters on a raid on Ichang. Over Ichang he was subjected to intense attacks by Japanese planes and was driven to make a forced landing near Chingmen behind the Japanese positions. After wandering in the mountains for four days without food or sleep, it is said that he barely reached a Chungking position on June 10.

The fact that these leading enemy pilots are always being shot down reveals the Japanese air forces' overwhelming superiority and the great lack of skill of the enemy flyers. The increasing weakness of the American air force suffering from among other things a lack of flyers is lowering further the morale of the troops in the enemy camp.

DAVIES EXPOSES MISERY SUFFERED BY SOVIETS

Roosevelt's Special Envoy Says Grief and Sorrow Prevailing Everywhere in Country

Special to the Nippon Times

AMSTERDAM, June 22.—Joseph E. Davies, former American Ambassador to the Soviet Union, and until recently President Roosevelt's special envoy to Moscow, pointed to the growing difficulties with which the Soviet Union was confronted on account of the war, stated the British News Service.

"Grief and sorrow were prevailing everywhere in the Soviet Union," Davies stated, "and millions of soldiers and civilians had been killed. Every family had lost at least one member."

Davies emphasized that there was every indication of a serious shortage of foodstuffs in the Soviet Union.

In conclusion, he demanded that the world peace should be based upon an agreement among Britain, the Soviet Union, Chungking, and the United States.

Japanese War Film Shown

Domei

ROME, June 23.—Renewed awe and admiration for the prowess of the mighty Imperial Naval Forces were stimulated in the humbled and inspired minds of the numerous Italian and other foreign correspondents who were cordially invited to see the stirring picture, "The Sea Battles of Hawaii and Off Malaya" through the courtesy of the Japanese Embassy in Rome last night.

FUJIHARA SELECTED OFFICIAL INSPECTOR

To See Key Industrial Plants In Tohoku and Hokkaido To Up Efficiency

Ginjiro Fujihara, adviser to the Cabinet, was appointed Administrative Inspector of the key industrial plants in the Tohoku and Hokkaido districts, according to an announcement of the Board of Information at 4 p.m. Friday.

He is the second Administrative Inspector to be selected following the recent appointment of Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Planning Board, as the first one over the important factories in the Keihin district. The members of his suite will be appointed shortly.

The Board of Information's announcement follows:

"The Government which previously enforced the first administrative inspection over key factories in Yokohama and Kawasaki, thereby contributing greatly toward administrative execution, has decided to enforce the second administrative inspection over the leading iron foundries and coal mines in the Hokkaido and Tohoku districts.

"Mr. Ginjiro Fujihara, adviser to the Cabinet, today is appointed Administrative Inspector on Imperial sanction. The members of his suite will be appointed from among officials of various Ministries and best minds in private quarters.

"It is the desire of the Government to increase and promote efficiency of iron foundries and coal mines through the administrative inspection in these areas with a view to enhance the total national strength. The administrative inspection is expected to be carried out during July."

CURTIN SURRENDERS TO FADDEN DEMAND

Australian Premier to Probe Into Disappearance of Military Documents

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 24.—After a heated controversy with the opposition leader, A. W. Fadden, Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia conceded to the former's demand for the organization of a survey committee to examine the incident involving the disappearance of important documents of the National Defense Council.

Curtin promised that the survey committee will announce the result of their findings within two weeks.

Two hours after Curtin's concession to the demands of the opposition leader, the legislature officially closed its session. However, the legislature will not disband immediately for sittings for deliberations on budgets and conscription plans will be held.

Labor Minister Resigns

Domei

LISBON, June 24.—Although the Australian Government barely escaped defeat by the rejection of the non-confidence bill by a narrow margin, it remains entangled with further intrigues, it was reported from Canberra.

The subsequent resignation of the Minister of Labor and National Service causing dissension in the Cabinet, and Prime Minister John Curtin's sudden avowal for general election are causing adverse criticisms to arise from the opposition party.

Today's Press Comments

Saturday, June 26, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Wartime Mobilization of Students

NIPPON SANGYO—The Government has already enforced various measures for increasing the military capacities of students and strengthening their mobilization for labor. The Cabinet at Friday's meeting adopted a further measure for causing the total strength of students to be concentrated on war efforts even while undergoing education and for rectifying whatever defects that have been found in the labor mobilization of students in actual enforcement.

The importance of mobilizing students, the cream of a nation's population, for war aims is patent in the light of experience gained by various belligerents. It cannot be denied that before the war more emphasis has been placed on enabling students to enter higher institutions of learning or to secure position when they have graduated than on making them concentrate on study or research work that is calculated to contribute to the strengthening of the fighting power of the nation. The wartime students mobilization system draft plan adopted by the Cabinet is designed to change this in favor of more intensified training for work essential to the State.

The draft plan is made up of items dealing with the establishment of a structure ready for emergency and those for the strengthening of labor mobilization. The former sets forth measures stressing chiefly the defense of the nation and military training and establishes a system for registering aptitudes. For girl students the measures will strengthen nurse training and other related matters. The latter points at foodstuffs increase, the building of national defense establishments, production of urgently needed materials, and increasing the transportation setup. In paying especial attention to long-term mobilization the transfer or movement of schools is considered and when suitable plans are made a section of students will take turns in operating in factories and places of business all the time. Thus the measures plan a powerful, active mobilization.

The types and period of work must be so that they will be com-

(Continued on Page 2)

COLOMBIA FINANCE SEEN COLLAPSING

Trading Activities Discontinued in Future

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 24.—The financial structure of Colombia is precariously treading on the verge of collapse with the stock market broiling with confusion since the Colombian Government announced the allotment of Government bonds for compulsory consumption as a measure to check the vicious inflation, it was reported from Bogota.

Upon realizing the further complications that have been invited by the measure, the Government announced the discontinuation of all trading in future.

Relative to the financial dilemma, President Don Alfonso Lopez declared, "Colombia is now confronted with the gravest financial crisis since 1930."

NEW POST FOR MALLERET

Director of Saigon Museum Named Member of Research Body

Domei

SAIGON, June 25.—The director of the famous Blanchard dela Brosse Museum of Saigon, Mr. Malleret who has held the post for eight years has been appointed a member of the French Oriental Cultural Research Institute, it was disclosed today.

Mr. Malleret has written many books on the archeology of French Indo-China, and among these studies, "The Tribes of Khmer" (of Cochin-China) is most widely known for its historic and realistic wealth. And his future contributions are being highly anticipated here.

STIMSON DISCLOSES ARMY CASUALTIES

63,958 in Toll—P.I. Front Leads List

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 24.—War casualties of the United States Army number 63,958 men and officers who were killed, wounded, reported missing or taken prisoners, it was conservatively announced by Secretary of War Colonel Henry L. Stimson today in disclosing only a portion of the casualties for fear that the true figures may prove too shocking to the arrogant Americans.

The figures, as released by Stimson, follows:

Killed	7,528
Wounded	17,128
Missing	22,687
Prisoners	16,615
	63,958

The casualties were roughly estimated as follows:

Philippines	31,610
(Including 17,939 missing and 10,652 captives)	
North Africa	18,738
Southwestern Pacific	4,842
South Pacific	2,023

NELSON TO VISIT CANADA

U.S. War Production Head to Tour Britain Later

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 24.—Donald Nelson, chairman of the United States War Production Bureau, will visit Canada during the first part of July in comply to the invitation sent from the Canadian Government, it was reported from Washington.

According to the New York Times, it is reported that Nelson will continue to Britain after his sojourn in Canada.

WAVELL'S NEW POST SURPRISES LONDON

British Ministers Were Unwilling to Assume Viceroy Post Due to Hardships

Makeichi

LISBON, June 23.—Appointment of Field-Marshal Sir Archibald P. Wavell, former Commander-in-Chief of the British Indian Army, as Viceroy and Governor-General of India was received with an attitude of surprise both within the British Empire and in foreign countries.

The reasons for the appointment of Wavell are said:

1. It being clear that the settlement of the Indian problem would be impossible, British ministers and other statesmen were unwilling to assume the post as they had no wish to repeat the failures of Sir Stafford Cripps and Lord Linlithgow.

2. Since the reputation of Wavell is so high within the British Empire as to compare favorably with that of Premier Jan C. Smuts of the Union of South Africa, it was thought that the opposition to the appointment would not be strong enough to cause any political disruption.

3. It was believed that should Wavell retain the position as the Commander of the British East Asia Army in addition to that of Governor-General, he would be able to utilize India for military purposes by suppressing the political problems (it was Wavell who opposed the proposition that India's defense be left to the Indians at the time of Sir Stafford Cripps' negotiation with the Indians).

Concerning the appointment of Wavell, the newspapers in England voiced a formal approval, but the London Times said, "The duties of Wavell are full of difficulties," while the Sunday Times explained that the appointment was not to militarize the Indian Government. These opinions seem to be the real intentions of the British Government.

The essence of the British Indian policy seems to lie in her desire to let Wavell hold the additional office of the Commandership of the British East Asia Army, and it is clear that Britain is intending to use India for military purposes. But according to a report from Calcutta, the Indians, seeing through the British intention, are said to be maintaining a cool attitude toward the appointment even though no opposition is appearing in the Indian press.

Yet the military and political problems which will confront Wavell will give him no choice but to walk the way of all failures. Militarily speaking, the problem facing Wavell is to turn from the "defense" to the "offense." It is the British contention to reopen the Burma Route and attack Japan through Chungking, but if Britain should fail to carry it out, it is the American public opinion that the United States would take the place of Britain. Even now there is an opinion clamoring for the appointment of Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, Commander-in-Chief of the American Forces in China, as the Commander of the All East Asia Army instead of Wavell. But it is the British hope that if she should be successful in the military field, the political problems of India will be solved.

A foreign correspondent for the Express Telegraph has the following to say about the question:

"It is the object of Britain to mobilize the man power as well as the material resources of India to the limit through the appointment of Wavell, although the British policy toward India will see no change. This plan was formulated at the recent Washington Conference at which Wavell was present. In order to mobilize the greatest possible force in India, it is necessary to ameliorate the political situation in that country by making the people believe in the victory of the anti-Axis forces."

After all, it is the British intention to give up the hope of breaking up the political obstructions, but to exploit India in the military field through the use of force. Yet there are certain people in England who are demanding the solution of the problems that will be brought to head by the new Governor-General. The public opinion of the United States and other anti-Axis nations are still stronger on the same demand. On this point there is a big contradiction in the situation arising from the appointment, and it is probable that a suppression of India and a hasty attack on Japan will be launched by Britain. Will the Indian people blindly follow the driving tactics of Britain? The anti-British sentiment in India will probably rise higher still.

279 Enemy Planes Lost

Domei

ROME, June 24.—The Axis forces from the beginning of this month to last Tuesday downed 279 enemy warplanes in the Mediterranean area, it was announced by the Italian military authorities today.

Engineer Oka Succeeds in Extracting High Grade Lubricating Oil From Rubber

Engineer Masaichi Oka, of the Commerce and Industry Ministry Fuel Bureau's synthetic oil section, has discovered a process for extracting lubricating oil from raw rubber. Motor-car gasoline and benzine of low ignition point are already being manufactured though in small quantities from rubber.

Since Japan now commands the greatest rubber resources in the world in the southern areas, the process will make possible the production of lubricating oil in addition to gasoline and benzine in limitless quantities.

The importance of lubricating oil for airplane engines is quite obvious. The extraction of gasoline and benzine from raw rubber had been practiced by primitive methods by the original inhabitants of the Southern Regions where the plant grows in extreme abundance. Taking the hint, Japanese fuel engineers have worked on a small scale to produce gasoline and benzine by more scientific methods.

The success of this undertaking has suggested to Engineer Oka of the Fuel Bureau that there is no reason why lubricating oil with the same basic components cannot be extracted from raw rubber.

As a result of painstaking research into the synthetic chemistry of rubber, he has hit upon a special catalytic method for obtaining lubricating oil by a simple chemical process. The substance thus obtained is of a quality not a bit inferior to that usually extracted from petroleum.

Moreover, whereas the viscocity of lubricating oil, which is its life, is determined by the nature of the crude oil from which it is extracted in the case of petroleum, any viscocity can be secured through the new process using rubber. Another asset is its low cost of production and the availability with slight changes of the equipment now being operated by different companies.

Takehiko Hijikata, chief of the synthetic oil section of the Fuel Bureau, commented on Engineer Oka's discovery as follows:

"The success attending Engineer Oka's research may be likened to first class distinguished service on the field. There are two points on which improvement should be made, the ignition point is rather low and the question of solidification point presents a problem but ways have been found to make the necessary improvement. In every respect the new lubricating oil is superior to the kind we have hitherto been using. As it can be manufactured by a simple process, it will be possible to make it on the spot in the rubber-producing areas in the future, instead of bringing the rubber here as at present."

Germans Turning To New Policy Against Soviets

(Continued From Page 1)

vast eastern area without gaining a firm hold on the people of Russia.

"The fighting of the Soviet soldiers, as an enemy, was something that surpassed all the rules and the habits of the war which we had hitherto learned. Sometimes a Soviet army unit would charge into our positions with such a desperate formation as to leave both flanks unguarded. Sometimes, refusing to surrender even though they were completely surrounded by our forces, they would put an end to their lives with their own hands. And at another time a mortally wounded Soviet soldier, mustering all his remaining strength, shot and killed a German medical attendant who stretched a helping hand toward him. In 1942 when the German forces began their second general drive, they captured in quick succession Sebastopol, Rostov, the Caucasus, and Stalingrad. The German people at home were overjoyed at this news of our victories, but we who fought on the Eastern Front already noticed that, instead of capturing enemy cities, we must plan this war with the Russian people as our object. There were very few enemy prisoners at the time of our second offensive, and furthermore, Joseph Stalin wisely heightened the deep-rooted character of the Russian people to the level of 'war for the love of mother country.' We had to face everywhere we went the Russian soldiers who doggedly fought like madmen.

Winter Offensive

"Thus the Soviet army, without receiving any decisive mortal blow at the time of our second drive turned to their great offensive of last winter aided materially by the United States and by reinforcing their lost arms through the rapidly expanding factories of the Ural and Siberian regions. Now when we look back, the remembrance of the two years on the Eastern Front, has opened our eyes to many things. We cannot help thinking how small our knowledge of the characteristics of the Russian people was.

"However, we know today the nature of the Russian people. We do not neglect the fact that behind the hard rustic mask of the Russian people, is hidden a delicate receptiveness and humanity. And this humanity is a part of the grand nature of Russia which always remains the same, transcending the character of its ruler and the political form of the country.

"We have learned in these two years that Russia must be measured by a Russian scale. The Russians are in some respects similar to the Chinese farmers who, in spite of the vicissitudes of China's ruling races, are still in calm existence. What a change has come to our outlook on the Soviet Union! Yet this change, which was inevitable as we learned more and more from our experiences, is the key to solving the problems of Eastern Europe. And whether or not this key can be used to open the door leading to the solution of these problems depends solely upon the officers and men of the German Army."

The views expressed by the above article are similar to those behind the movement for the "Organization of the Militia for the Liberation of Russia" with General Vlasoff, a surrendered Soviet General, at its head. And it is to be looked upon as the mainifestation of a new German Eastern policy which is assuming more political color. Although it is essential to appraise future development before any definite judgment can be given to the German policy, it seems that Germany, which cannot possibly foresake the war against Communism, is trying to find a solution for the war against the Soviet Union from the two aspects military and political power.

Particularly, what interests the Japanese people is the fact that the Japanese method of solving the Manchoukuo problem, her policy in tackling the China Incident, and her administrative measures pursued in the occupied areas in the South are beginning to be studied in earnest by the Germans although only incidental attention was paid to these questions by the Germans until recently.

The declaration of Prime Minister Tojo at the recent Extraordinary Diet Session concerning the granting of independence to the Philippines within this year, too, is producing an unexpected stir in the German press circles which are expressing a surprised admiration for the Japanese diplomatic astuteness under the heading of "Japan's Administrative Policies for the Occupied Areas."

The measures beginning to be employed by the Germans in the occupied areas in Eastern Europe, such as the enforced labor patterned after the Soviet system; preparations for permitting the private ownership of the land to the Russian people including even the war prisoners by means of abolishing the Kolkhoz system; the guarantee of medical attention to the Soviet wounded and sick soldiers; the plans for the reconstruction of the devastated Russian cities and towns with German national expenditure; and the liberation of the criminals condemned by the Soviet authorities are nothing but the manifestations of the German new policy toward the Soviet Union.

Thus, the Germans, who had aimed at the destruction of the field power of the Soviet Army in the first year of the war; and at the capture of the Soviet natural resources in the second year, will try, during the third year, to find a new method in the prosecution of the difficult war with the Soviet Union by mobilizing and emphasizing the political phase of their policies.

Student Labor To Contribute To War Power

(Continued From Page 1)

ciples must always be stressed and manifested.

"There are some people who say, 'Some of the universities even in America have been closed and made training posts for officers so those in Japan too should be . . . etc. . . .' but I think that what we do must not be something mimicking and following other nations; we must do things in our own way, in a way compatible to the situation and conditions here."

P.I. FORMING YOUTH BODY

Kalibapi Establishes Training Association at Cebu

Domei

CEBU, June 24.—For the purpose of giving training necessary for reconstruction of the Philippines, the Visaya branch of the Kalibapi has decided to organize in Cebu, a Philippine Reconstruction Young Men's and Women's and Boys' and Girls' Association.

Organized into sub-units according to school districts, the Association will be formed by young men and women between the ages of 15 and 25 and boys and girls between the ages of 7 and 14. Each sub-unit will select from its members several able persons, who will receive special training at the Association's training camp for a certain specified term.

ENEMY PLANES RAID FRENCH, DUTCH CITIES

Attacked by 400 to 500 Craft —Luftwaffe Bombs Hull— Sinks 1 Ship off Portugal

Domei

LISBON, June 24.—The aerial fighting in western Europe is increasing in intensity every day. The anti-Axis air force with 400 to 500 planes attacked various points in western Europe today, and the area from Vlissingen in Holland to Cherbourg on the French coast received the brunt of the indiscriminate bombing attack.

The invaders were met by German airmen in fighter planes and a fierce aerial fight ensued.

The enemy air force attacked a group of German transports from a low altitude off Vlissingen on the morning of the same day.

German Planes Active

The German air force is active, making greater results than those obtained by the anti-Axis airmen. In a strong formation of heavy bombers, it made a fierce attack on the British mainland last night bombing the port of Hull.

It also attacked a convoyed fleet of British transports off the southern coast of Portugal the same day and sank a 2,000-ton vessel and damaged another.

The aerial fighting in southern Europe, especially around the Italian mainland is growing more violent every day.

The night of June 23 saw a formation of four-motored bombers attacking the naval port of Spezia on the western coast of Italy.

There is every indication that the aerial fighting for the attack and defense of fortresses in Europe has entered the decisive stage.

Britain Must Suffer

The London correspondent of the Ya, a Spanish newspaper, reported yesterday that quarters close to the British Air Ministry had estimated that if Britain wanted to attack Germany days and nights on end it must be ready for the daily loss of at least 80 bombers, 20 fighters, and a minimum of 500 airmen. He gave it as his opinion that even if they mobilized their munitions undertakings and the training stations for the airmen, America and Britain would find great difficulty in making good such appalling losses.

The correspondent arrived at the conclusion that the anti-Axis countries cannot hope to obtain any great results from endless aerial attacks on Germany, now that the more important of industries in western Europe have been moved by the German Government to eastern Europe.

The Times of June 14 has a report on the damage sustained by the anti-Axis air force in the Mediterranean area. The report says that the anti-Axis forces have lost a large number of planes in the Mediterranean area. It is revealed that 102 planes were lost in February, 109 in March, 198 in April, and 108 in May.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

patible with the types of schools, and the management of the industries in which the students will be sent must be made so that they understand fully the significance of student work. The school too must understand completely the character of the industries and businesses to which the students will be sent and pay special attention toward their protection. Such is the responsibilities of the schools.

And the plans to mobilize girls for work in kindergartens, nurseries, and cooperative kitchens so that every girl student included will be suitable and compatible to the times. What is necessary is that deep, intelligent care be taken in putting the measures into effect.

It goes without saying that it is important that measures for enforcing the policy of increasing the military capacity of students to be carried out vigorously once they are established. Student laborers are essentially different from the general laborers. Difficulties are bound to arise in making an arrangement under which student laborers will be really helpful to the effort to increase the nation's war power. We have cases where members of the volunteer state service corps stood in the way of persons on jobs in undertakings for the extension of fighting power. There is going to be a drastic adjustment of civilian undertakings of all sorts. We must see that the laborers who will be retained are properly housed and that there are adequate transport facilities available to them. When all this is considered, it will become apparent that student laborers have got be employed where their services are really needed.

Willkie's Book Barred

ANKARA.—The sale of Wendell Willkie's book "One World" has been prohibited in Egypt and Palestine by British censors owing to criticism of Britain's political methods in the Near East contained in it, states a Cairo report.

News Behind the News

By Masao Dodo

Delineation of America's Labor Front

III

Roosevelt's Political Nemesis

While negotiations were going on between John L. Lewis and Harold Ickes over the tense situation of the past week, Franklin D. Roosevelt kept himself very much in the background. The complex case was a four-cornered affair; the United Mine Workers, mine owners, War Labor Board, and the Hard Fuel Administrator Harold Ickes. Any one else who would dare stick his finger in the turmoil was certain to have his hand badly scalded. It was natural that Roosevelt would stay away as far as possible from the center of this hot controversy. But by the very nature of things, the situation could not possibly permit Roosevelt to equivocate forever. From the very outset, the burning coal, as it were, of the pressing issue had been placed squarely on his lap. That Roosevelt had to do something drastic about it was a foregone conclusion.

And so, on June 23, when the strike had just been called off, Roosevelt hurriedly shifted the burning coal—to continue the metaphor—from one position to another on his lap by issuing the statement, which asserted, firstly, the action of the leaders of the United Mine Workers, which had led to the interruption of war industries three times within a short period, has been "intolerable and has rightly stirred up the anger and disapproval of the overwhelming mass of the American people."

Secondly, the mines for the time being will continue to be operated by the Secretary of the Interior under the Executive Order of May 1; thirdly, the Government had taken steps to set up the machinery for inducting into the armed services all workers subject to the Selective Service Act who absented themselves without just cause from work in the Government-operated mines; and fourthly, Roosevelt intended to request Congress to raise the age limit for non-combat military service to 64 years—a change from the present statutory age limit of 45 years for induction into the armed services.

It is obvious that Roosevelt's proposal is merely palliative. It by no means quenches the burning issue. Instead, it has every promise of fanning the flame of mutual recrimination.

Formidable Political Factor

In the never-ending game of American politics, the United Mine Workers is today the strongest single pressure group. With the fee-paying membership of 580,000, it is the largest labor union in the world. Before its withdrawal from the Congress of Industrial Organization, at least 26 key figures in both the American Federation of Labor and the CIO were graduates of the UMW.

William Green, for 19 years the AFL president, was himself the secretary-treasurer of the UMW from 1912 to 1924. It was also the first AFL affiliate to conduct and win an important strike at Virden, Illinois, in 1898.

It has on its record a prolonged coal mine strike of 1902, which lasted for nearly five months, costing the strikers $25,000,000 in wages. Today, it pays its president, John L. Lewis, $25,000 a year in salary. (AFL President William Green gets $12,000.)

It bore the major portion of the CIO donation of half a million dollars to the Democratic election fund when the CIO-dominated Labor's Non-Partisan League made Roosevelt's re-election its "sole objective" in the Presidential elections of 1936. At that time, the League claimed to represent 85 per cent of America's organized labor.

The first UMW political triumph dates as far back as 1868 when its embryo organization in Pennsylvania succeeded in getting an eight-hour law in that State. The history of its similar triumphs can easily fill a sizeable book. "At the outset of the New Deal administration in 1933, for example," writes Herbert Harris, "the Union's economic adviser, W. Jett Lauck, and its chief counsel, Henry Warrum, collaborated with Mr. Lewis to draft what was to become the Davis-Kelly bill. This was a piece of legislation that not only gave birth to a whole brood of fair competition codes, but in essentials foreshadowed the entire NRA program." The successors to this bill, the Guffey-Snyder Act and the Guffey-Vinson Act, likewise were developed by the United Mine Workers.

Cases can be cited without end where UMW has imposed its will or exercised its decisive influence on the social and economic policies of the United States. That it will continue to do so is obvious to every observer. And as long as Lewis is its president, his power will continue to be a formidable factor in deciding the course of the United States, both in peace and in war.

A charge of overstatement hardly applies when Harris writes: "In 1920 Warren G. Harding was elected President of the United States and John L. Lewis was elected president of the United Mine Workers' Union of America. In terms of the future, the latter was the more important event." The present feud between Lewis and Roosevelt thus becomes one of the major centers of interest to those who endeavor to develop any intelligent view as to the possible future course of the world.

Role of Public Opinion

Where the American public comes in is another question that forces itself on all appraisals of the present labor front in the United States. As early as December 1936, when a wave of the so-called sit-down strikes rang up "the curtain upon the most spectacular and significant capital-labor drama of the post-crash period" in the United States, Lewis wired the Flint 'sit-downers' that the CIO and its affiliates "Pledge you complete and unanimous support in the conduct of the strike . . . . .You men are undoubtedly carrying on through one of the most heroic battles that has ever been undertaken by strikers in an industrial dispute. The attention of the entire American public is focussed upon you." It is this potential might of public opinion which had been uppermost in the mind of Lewis even when he found himself in the thick of his fight against either the entrenched capital or a hostile Governmental agency.

He has never lost sight of the fact that the fight, after all, is a four-cornered affair—Labor, Capital, Government, and the Public. With thick eyebrows, protruding craggy chin, massive figure six feet tall, brimming with energy in spite of his advanced age, Lewis does not seem to fear any single one of the three powerful factors with which Labor has to deal. What he fears is a combination of the two or three of these factors. All his surprise maneuvers, which often escape outsiders' expectations and understanding, may be said to have been motivated by this fear of his.

What he fears most, perhaps, is the possible consummation of Thorstein Veblen's ominous prediction which Charles Beard cites as follows:

"With all the prescience he could command, Veblen sought to penetrate the future. After calculating probabilities as things stood in 1904, he thought it likely that business enterprise would become more and more entangled in the imperialistic quest for foreign trade, markets, and raw materials, with wars and occasional prosperities as consequences. Out of the imperialistic quest was likely to come a growing power of the State over business. With inherited moralities weakening under the machine process and the increasing dominance of pecuniary valuations, business might take flight to the military State and join it in restoring by force the loyalty, obedience, and subordination of labor which had been dissolved by the preceding emphasis on the motive of gain, the main chance, and the jungle law."

It is this eventuality, long foreseen by Veblen, that seems to have been annoying Lewis all these months. His maneuvers until June 20 seem to have been governed largely by his wish to prevent the onslaught upon Labor of the combination of Business, Government and the Public. His position in this calls for a statesmanship of extreme delicacy. And this is where the advent of Harold Ickes on the present stage carries peculiar significance, which will be the subject of the next and the final article of this series.

REICH BRANCHES SET UP

12 Chapters Founded by Japan-German Society

Domei

BERLIN, June 23.—Breath-taking progresses are being made in the promotion of amicable relations among the Tripartite Powers for the Japan-Germany Society has established new branches in the larger cities of Germany during the past year to bring the total of their organization up to 12 chapters with a membership of more than 3,000 persons.

Japanese Ambassador to Berlin, Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, whenever circumstances permitted attended the inauguration ceremonies of the new chapters and gave enlightening addresses to further strengthen the ties between the two great nations of the Axis Powers.

TOKYO AND NANKING REVISING TREATIES

(Continued from Page 1)

fundamental revision and be made thoroughly up-to-date.

It is to be expected that the relationship of Japan and China to come will be an embodiment of the spirit of cooperation. It will be based on the principles of reciprocity and equality. At the same time, it will be in accord with the actual condition of China which has returned to the ideas that are properly hers.

That the new world of the relationship of the Empire and China is in the process of opening can be felt after the conferences held by Masayuki Tani, Ambassador to China, with President Wang Ching-wei and then with Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi upon his return to his post on June 20 from Japan where he had conferred with the central authorities about details of the question of treaty revision.

The rapid progress of the Empire's program of helping China to become complete master of itself and of assisting the National Government in bolstering its position encourage hopes for a speedy realization of the Empire's ideal of its relationship with China.

Japan Aids China

Incidentally, Japan's program of helpfulness to China got under way within three months of the inauguration of the new China policy when the exclusive Japanese concessions in China were returned to the National Government. The enormous enemy properties seized by Japan in China have already been turned over to China. From present indications, the Japanese extraterritoriality in China will be a thing of the past in the near future.

The world at large is acquiring a good understanding of Japan's policy for the construction of Greater East Asia, as witness the fact that the Axis Powers and neutral countries like Spain, Portugal, and Denmark have followed one another in returning their concessions to the National Government and foregoing the special rights they had enjoyed in China.

As Foreign Minister Shigemitsu, declared, a day will come when even America and Britain will bow to Japan's policy which is expressed in its new relationship with China.

Germany Aids Croatia

AGRAM.—Croatia is being supplied with cereals and flour from Germany until the country becomes self-sufficient after the next harvest.

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JAVANESE TO LEAD MORE STABLE LIFE

Projects for Increased Production of Foods, Fibers Will Firm People's Living

The livelihood of the native people in Java will be further stabilized with the realization of the five-year project for increased production of cotton, ramie and hemp, coupled with the establishment of the Key Materials Corporation which will control not only the buying and storing of foodstuffs, but business matters and management of warehouses as well, states a Domei dispatch from Djakarta.

To cope with the various activities for increased production of fiber eagerly undertaken throughout the Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Military Administration in Java has launched a large-scale campaign to increase ramie and hemp production under a five-year project. The problem of greater cultivation of land for growing hemp was taken up by the Japanese following the occupation of the island, in view of the urgency of becoming self-sufficient in the manufacture of gunny bags. Prior to the war some hundred thousand gunny bags were being imported from India, but with the cultivation of a much wider area than before, already about a million bags are being manufactured within the island. After five years, large quantities of hemp and consequently an enormous number of gunny bags are expected to be produced on the island, thus sufficiently meeting the demand in this respect.

Large-Scale Ramie Growing

The growing of ramie was undertaken merely as an experimental project, before the war. However, the Directorate-General of the Japanese Military Administration started large-scale production of ramie with the view of utilizing it as supplementary material for fiber. Particularly noticeable is the fact that the large areas previously used for growing tea have been converted into ramie plantations. With the completion of the five-year project enormous areas will be cultivated with ramie. Thus, activities for increased production of hemp and ramie are going on speedily and smoothly, in parallel with the increased production of cotton. It will not be long before the fiber industry will make its grand debut on the island as a capital agricultural enterprise.

The fact that foodstuff production is not behind that of hemp and ramie is well testified by the big step taken in the way of increased production of various kinds of farm products. On the occasion of the special conference attended by all the government officials concerned, the general policy with regard to foodstuff production was indicated. Prior to the war the now defunct Dutch government adopted the policy of deliberately leaving the islanders devoid of sufficient foodstuff by exporting a considerably large amount of tapioca to other countries.

Following the victorious entry of the Japanese, prices of agricultural products on the island went down due to the temporary suspension of economic activities and to the lack of smooth distribution of foodstuffs as well. The Japanese Military Administration, therefore, immediately adopted proper measures for the stabilization of the people's livelihood by fixing minimum prices for farm products as well as by having them bought by the government.

Permanent Measures Taken

On the other hand more permanent measures concerning agricultural products were taken up with the founding of the Foodstuff Control Office within the Industrial Department of the Military Administration. The office is responsible for buying rice, corn, beans, tapioca and other farm products as well as for the distribution of those foodstuffs. In encouraging increased production, the minimum amount of production for each province was set for the first time, with the aim of realizing an enormous output. With the introduction of superior Japanese agricultural technique, replacing the primitive methods hitherto used, long strides in the sphere of farming will be taken.

The Directorate-General of the Japanese Military Administration on May 26 promulgated the founding of the Key Materials Corporation for stabilizing the people's livelihood, securing industrial activities, settling commodity prices simplifying and consolidating the commodity circulation system. The Corporation will manage all matters concerning rice and other food products as well as manufactured fiber materials, medicines, metal goods, and chemicals for agricultural and industrial purposes. With the selection of personnel, the activities of the Corporation will be commenced at the earliest date.

The economic activities which were hitherto being carried on in a laissez-faire manner by Arabs and overseas Chinese are to thus come under the control system, with the inauguration of the Key Materials Corporation. Much is expected from the future activities of the Corporation in the smooth distribution of commodities, mitigation of illegal transactions, and the pegging of commodity prices.

Harvest From the Sea

Joy fills the kitchen of every household in Tokyo this summer as housewives and maids bring back daily from the fish markets juicy-looking slices of "maguro," or tuna, whose flesh is a highly-prized delicacy among the Japanese. The Tsukiji Central Fish Market (shown above), on the Sumida River, where all fish for the city markets make their first appearance, is crowded with tons of tuna as fishermen continue to bring in almost daily unprecedentedly large hauls of this fish.

ABLUTION RITES PLANNED

Scheduled for 3 Days at Training Hall of Meiji Shrine

An early morning ablution rite to pray for the victorious conclusion of the present war is scheduled to be held for three days at 6 a.m. starting from June 28 sponsored by the Daiko Iyasaka Kai at the Training Hall of the Meiji Shrine.

On June 30, last day of the ablution, a mass ablution is to be conducted at 8 a.m. with the attendance of some 300 members of the Daiko Iyasaka Kai as well as by a large number of delegates representing the Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Corps, Shinto sect, and denominations.

Reich Conditions Favorable

STOCKHOLM.—Travelers who have the occasion to visit Germany are surprised to find conditions there far more favorable than even a friendly observer could anticipate, Dr. Rutger Essen, Editor-in-Chief of the Swedish paper Dagsposten writes in an article describing his impressions gained during a trip through the Reich.

CENTRAL CHINA DEVELOPS UNDERGROUND RESOURCES

Mining Equipment Installed And Plans Afoot to Ship Iron Ore to Japan

Domei

SHANGHAI, June 24.—With peace and order in the Nanking controled China being rapidly restored to normalcy, the Central China Mining Company is making remarkable development of underground resources in order to meet the emergency increased output and development plan, particularly in iron-ore, fluor spar and manganese mining.

Regarding the production of iron ore, essential product in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, the company has completed the installation of mining facilities and is exerting utmost efforts to ship to Japan large quantities of high-grade iron ore.

Development work of the fluor spar deposits along the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway line is being accelerated with the reopening of the same railway. On the other hand, the Company is expected to start the development of a copper mine in Tungling, Anhwei Province.

The Company at its general meeting today presented a measure dealing with profits accrued during the second half of last business-year (with profits declared at the rate of six per cent which is to be left unpaid) which received the approval of members present at the meeting.

Chungking Envoy Named

Domei

CANTON, June 23.—Chen Chieh, former Chungking Ambassador to Germany, was appointed the first Chungking Ambassador to Brazil following the recent elevation of the Chungking Legation in Brazil to the status of an embassy.

WORLD PEACE RESTS ON BRITAIN'S DEFEAT

Norwegian Poet Denounces British Policy and Procedure in Speech at Vienna

Special to the Nippon Times

VIENNA, June 23.—Terming the predilection still existing all over the world for Britain and the British a "continuous disease, infecting humanity," Knut Hamsun, the famous Norwegian poet, sharply reproached those of his countrymen who inwardly were still pro-British, in course of his speech delivered before the second International Journalist Congress in Vienna.

Hamsun was given a sincere welcome by the representatives of the numerous nations attending the congress, who rose from their seats to honor him when he entered the meeting room. Since Hamsun was tired from writing and fatigued from the long journey he asked the editor-in-chief of the Norwegian paper Frittfolk to read his speech.

The pro-British attitude of some of the Norwegians, Hamsun pointed out, was incomprehensible on account of experiences gained in the course of centuries. France and many other countries had also succumbed to this anglophile attitude which was a result of the British policy and British procedure.

During the past England had managed to secure the confidence of the peoples. The secret, however, of this British policy was a treasonable mixture of golden promises and compulsion, of secret service, force and murder. His own poor country, Knut Hamsun pointed out, could not resist the British policy. France, above all, had all the reason to be indebted to this so-called British friendship.

Germany Only Exception

There existed only one country which did not swallow the British poison and this was Germany. Germany's greatness, however, displeased the British and this had been the cause for the first World War. Again, when National Socialism came to power in Germany and produced magnificent results making Germany strong again, Britain could not permit this. The result was the present war, although Adolf Hitler had gone as far as he possibly could on his way to meet Britain.

All this had been in vain, however, for Britain wanted war. Again she induced others to fight for her and the nations once more believed in the British promises and guarantees. Hitler, on the other hand, wanted to bring a new life to all peoples, and he intended to bring about a lasting unity among them. Today Hitler was reshaping the world and, together with Mussolini and the European continental powers, he would succeed.

Knut Hamsun stated in conclusion: "Britain must be forced on her knees. It does not suffice to conquer the Bolshevists and Yankees if Britain is not defeated; for otherwise there will never be peace in the world. All the misery, brought about by the present war, is due only to Britain."

Hungarian Pilots Gain New Records For Glider Flying

Special to the Nippon Times

BUDAPEST, June 23.—Two Hungarian pilots achieved new altitude and distance records using gliders of Hungarian construction. One of them hit an altitude of 2,700 meters with his machine while the other covered a distance of 310 kilometers by flying from Budapest to Belgrade, thus setting up a new Hungarian record for two-seater gliders.

Stone Age People

BERLIN.—Exhaustive research work on the part of German archaeologists has led to the conclusion that during the Stone Age most of the inhabitants were left-handed, as shown by the way they had constructed and ornamented their tools and living utensils.

TERAZAKI SELECTED NEW FRENCH ENVOY

Ex-Chief of American Bureau Of Foreign Office, Given Minister's Post

Taro Terazaki, former chief of the American Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office, was appointed Minister to France on Friday by Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu.

Mr. Terazaki played an important role at the Foreign Office during the Japanese-American negotiations and with the rupture coming to the negotiations left his post.

His appointment at this time was effected by the Foreign Minister to strengthen the Japanese diplomatic setup in Europe.

Mr. Terazaki was born in Tokyo 46 years ago and is a 1922 graduate of Tokyo Imperial University. After studying in France, he returned to enter the Treaty Bureau of the Foreign Office.

In 1930, he became Consul in New York and then served as a staff member of several Japanese legations in America and Europe.

In 1935, he was appointed Second Secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Britain and in 1938 First Secretary of the Embassy in Italy.

In 1940, he became chief of the American Affairs Bureau from which post he resigned in 1941.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1943

British Labor Rejects Communist Overtures

The British Labor Party has decided to reject the overtures of the Communist Party for amalgamation. This fact is of great interest as affording one evidence of the social crisis brought about in Britain by the alliance which that country concluded with the Soviet Union as a mere expedient to meet the war situation.

The present Anglo-Soviet relationship is based on the treaty of alliance signed between the two countries under which they are pledged to each other to collaborate closely, militarily, politically, and economically, for the term of twenty years. Article V of this pact binds the contracting parties to the duty of protecting each other's interests in faithful observance of two important principles. One of these principles is to refrain from territorial aggrandizement and the other is to abstain from intervention in the internal affairs of other countries. Anglo-Soviet relations are regulated, in addition to this treaty of alliance signed on May 26, 1942, by the Atlantic Charter. Although the Atlantic Charter was formulated in a general way by Roosevelt and Churchill at their mid-ocean meeting in August, 1941, the Soviet Union was represented at the conference held subsequently at the St. James Palace for the formal enactment of the Atlantic Charter. This Charter lays down in Article I the rule that each contracting party conscientiously refrain from territorial aggrandizement. Article II provides that no contracting party shall recognize any territorial alteration which is not agreed to of its own free will by the nation concerned, while Article III stipulates that the contracting parties shall respect the right of each nation to choose its own government. These stipulations are guarantees not only for the refugee governments in Europe but for the Soviet Union also.

This British manifestation of profound friendship and trust for the Soviet Union in the Anglo-Soviet Treaty of Alliance and in the Atlantic Charter was, of course, due largely to the fact that in the grave war crisis in which she found herself, Britain needed the military cooperation of the Soviet Union, but it must at the same time be admitted that it was partly from considerations of domestic politics. Since the outbreak of the present hostilities there has been a marked growth among the British public of sympathy for the Soviet Union, so that the British Government was obliged to adopt a policy to pander to this popular sentiment. Particularly remarkable has been the growth of a Communistic tendency among the British working classes. It is a patent fact that at British munitions factories, the workers put even greater energy into the production of war materials for the Soviet Union than they do into the production of those for use by their own country. As for the British Government, it is in no position to do anything effective to check this Communistic tendency, for any positive step of repression would immediately cause strong resentment among the laborers, culminating most probably in general strikes.

Among the British intellectuals, on the other hand, the view is dominant that the Soviet Union, being the possessor of very extensive territory, is not likely to show aggression toward Europe. In their opinion, the present war will so completely exhaust the Soviet Union that she will not have sufficient strength left to compete with America and Britain after the war. They are inclined to believe that the Soviet Union will have to rely more largely on America and British after the war than at present. They accordingly do not regard the Soviet territorial claim on East Poland in the light of any aggressive design; they interpret it as due chiefly to the consideration of her own defense. This trend of British opinion was responsible in no small measure for the fact that, in defiance of the stipulations of the Atlantic Charter, the British Government sought to solve the Soviet-Polish territorial controversy at the sacrifice of Polish interests.

Placed as she is in a very difficult position in the present war, Britain is obliged to maintain her relationship of alliance with the Soviet Union at all costs. At the same time she is very uneasy over the steady intensification of the Leftist tendency at home. She is actually faced with the necessity of devising measures quickly to remedy the social situation which is becoming daily more aggravated. Sir William Beveridge's social insurance plan is one notable example of measures devised for the purpose of counteracting the Leftist tendency. Through the enforcement of a comprehensive social policy, the British Government is now trying to hold the process of the Bolshevization of the working classes in check. Despite all these efforts on the part of that Government, however, the Leftist tendency among British labor is becoming accentuated with the progress of the war. Within the British Labor Party, the Communistic elements are gaining in influence so rapidly that they are proving a very serious menace to the Party leaders. As the result of their desperate efforts, it is now reported that the leaders of the Labor Party have managed to reject the proposal of the Communist Party for amalgamation, but they must be sceptical of their ability to check the tendency of their own party to go Communist. If they were confident of their ability to do so, they would not have regarded the idea of amalgamation with the Communist Party with such intense dread. For, in that case, it would have struck them as the best way to make a clean sweep of the Communistic influence in Britain to absorb the Communist Party into their own and thus to tame its members completely.

The problem which is causing the British ruling classes the gravest concern at present is how to get over the gross inconsistency inherent in the British policy of maintaining the alliance with the Soviet Union on the one hand, and of checking the growth of Communistic influence at home on the other. This problem is bound to remain unsolved forever, and in the meantime, domestic unrest in Britain will go on growing in proportion as the crisis of the war situation increases for that country. Thus, sooner or later the crises crowding upon Britain in her domestic and foreign relations will combine to bring about the downfall of the British Empire.

Thus Tagore Has Spoken. . . .

When the ship's hold is full of water then only does the buffeting of the outside waters become a menace. The inside water is not so visibily threatening, its tumult not so stupendously apparent,—it destroys with its dead weight. So the temptation is strong to cast all the blame on the waves outside. But if good sense does not dawn in time, of all hands manning the pumps, then sinking is inevitable. However hopeless the task of getting rid of the internal water may now and then appear, it is surely more hopeful than trying to bale away the water of the outside seas! Obstacles and opposition from without there always will be, but they become dangers only when there are also obstacles and opposition within.

A Year Ago Today

June 26, 1942

Japanese Units, after seizing the walled town of Lingchwan, Shansi Province, continued to advance and annihilated large enemy forces at Chihtouchen, 10 kilometers east of Lingchwan and at a point 10 kilometers southeast of Lingchwan.

* * *

In order to instill a new racial pride in the Filipinos, which has been crushed and virtually obliterated by the 400 years of oppressive Spanish and American rule, a movement for the expulsion of all baneful foreign influences and the restoration of the original Filipino culture now is under way in the Philippines with the cooperation of the Japanese Military Administration and various other Japanese advisers.

* * *

The city of Durban on the eastern coast of the South African Union will be blacked out every night until further notice. The sinking of three anti-Axis steamers near Durban harbor a week ago is believed to have prompted the South African authorities to take this measure.

* * *

Some 11 hours after effecting a landing at Patzunao this morning, the landing party of the Imperial Japanese Navy destroyed the 147th Division of the Chungking's 21st Army and in the evening occupied Jaochow, important stronghold on Lake Poyang, Kiangsi Province.

* * *

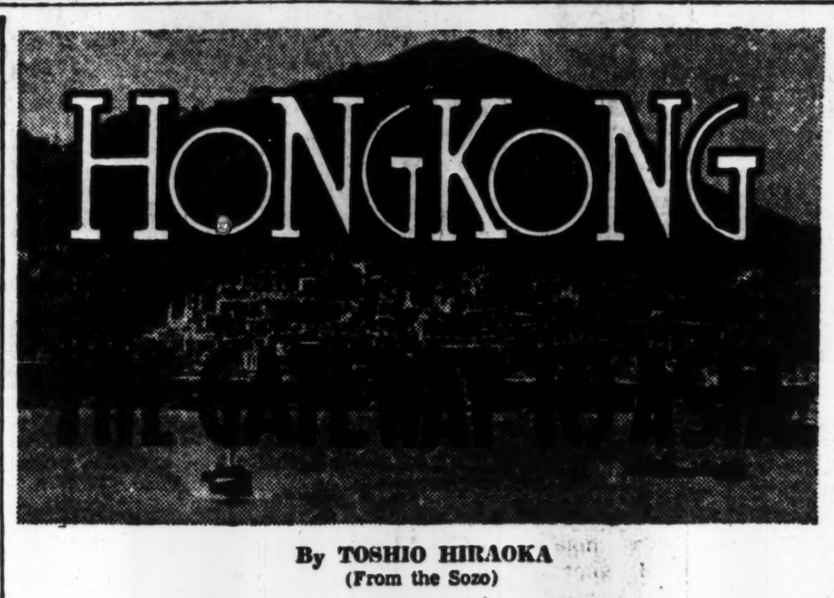
The extreme shortage of ship bottoms constitutes an ever-increasing source of anxiety to Britain and the United States, and it was for this reason that the British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, visited America for the third time where he is scheduled to plan a shipping policy in cooperation with the Washington authorities.

* * *

Eloquently indicating the great embarrassment being felt by the entire United States over the acute rubber shortage, the War Department will shortly issue orders to the army to exercise a 25 per cent curtailment in the amount of rubber being consumed for military purposes.

* * *

The following appeal has been published prominently in British papers by the British Ministry of Supplies: "The British forces are in urgent need for rubber. The enemy holds 90 per cent of the world's stocks of natural rubber. Every piece of old rubber in the country must be used for war purposes."



By TOSHIO HIRAOKA
(From the Sozo)

Part II

At the end of March last year, the Government-General organized the Chinese Delegates' Society and the Council of Chinese Representatives of all circles as organs for promoting an understanding between the authorities and the Chinese residents of the city. Regarding these organizations, the following statement was issued by the Governor-General at the time:

"On my assumption of the post of Governor-General for the occupied territory of Hongkong the other day, I issued a proclamation in which, while making clear the fundamental administrative policy, I indicated the way which all inhabitants should tread. To ensure the smooth operation of the military administration which will be conducted in accordance with this basic policy, it is deemed necessary to have due regard for the customs and manners of the Chinese inhabitants the citizens. Accordingly, the Chinese Delegates' Society and the Council of Chinese Representatives of all Circles have been set up with a certain number of Chinese representatives, so that, through them, the policy of the Government-General may be made thoroughly known and the Chinese wishes may be laid before the authorities. The mission of these organs is to help forward the successful execution of military administration by promoting an understanding between the Government-General and the Chinese citizens. I naturally expect a great deal from the future efforts of all members of these organs, feeling confident that their activities will contribute greatly toward the successful rule of the occupied territory of Hongkong."

All of High Ranking

The delegates of the Chinese inhabitants and the representatives of the various Chinese spheres of activity, who are connected with these organs, are all men of high social standing. At the time the Japanese Forces made their triumphal entry into Hongkong, these Chinese cooperated with the Imperial Forces by organizing a committee for the reconstruction of Hongkong. Of the three delegates of the Chinese inhabitants, Lo Hsu-he and Li Tzufang, are directors of many companies established with Chinese capitals. They formerly represented the Chinese interests in the Legislative Council and the Executive Council of the Hongkong Government. They also held high offices in British firms. Lo had even been made a knight. The other Chinese delegate, Liu Tieh-cheng, was prominently connected with the Chinese Bank of Communications. He is a graduate of the Meiji University in Tokyo. The representatives of all Chinese fields of activity are alike men of distinction. Chou Shou-chen and Lo Wen-chin held directorships in British firms before the War of Greater East Asia broke out. Unlike Chinese inhabitants with no fixed property, they are permanently domiciled in Hongkong. Hu Wen-hu and Ho Tung, who also held equally high social positions before, are now living securely with their livelihood and property safeguarded by the Japanese authorities because they vowed allegiance to the Government-General. They are at present engaged in the publishing business and are contributing to the cultural development of Hongkong.

Hongkong Currency

Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, it was said that the Hongkong dollar symbolized Hongkong. The Hongkong dollar comprised the notes issued by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and the Mercantile Bank of India, and the subsidiary paper money and coins put into circulation by the Hongkong Government. Of these notes, those issued by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation were dominant. The exchange rate before the War was, according to the Yokohama Specie Bank quotation, $100 for ¥103, but this denoted the Specie Bank quotation and nothing else. The actual rate of exchange in Canton, for instance, was from ¥170 to ¥260 in military scrip for $100 in Hongkong currency. The old fapi was then steadily on the fall, reflecting the decline of the Chungking regime, while the new fapi was not yet in circulation in South China. Nor were the military scrip issued by the Japanese South China Expeditionary Army circulating over an extensive area. In such circumstances, the Hongkong dollar commanded absolute credit among the Chinese people in the non-occupied areas around Hongkong and at Macao. The Chinese regarded it as a good investment. A story is told of how a Chhinese maid servant in the employ of the manager of the Canton branch of a Japanese company burst into tears at the news of the fall of Hongkong into Japanese hands, because of her intense fear that the fall of Hongkong might reduce her to a penniless state, for her savings were all in Hongkong dollars.

Immediately before the outbreak of the present war, the Hongkong dollar was in circulation to the amount of some $260,000,000, though it is not clear how much was current in Hongkong. Simultaneously with the entry of the Imperial Forces into Hongkong, the exchange rate of $2 for ¥1 in Japanese military scrip was put into force, and a few months later, the value of the Hongkong dollar was reduced to $4 for ¥1. Although the Hongkong dollar was symbolical of the financial influence which Britain exercised in East Asia, the notes themselves were no better than scraps of paper, as silver reserves against note issues had already been carried off to Britain. The Government-General nevertheless strove to maintain its value for a certain period, in view of the property of the Hongkong Government which it had taken over and out of a desire to avoid dealing a severe blow to the livelihood of the inhabitants of Hongkong generally. With the progress of the construction work in various directions, however, the Government-General carried out the unification of currency, with the military scrip as the sole circulating medium. Recently, it arranged for the unlimited exchange of military scrip for Hongkong dollars notes presented for exchange. This led to the downfall of the Hongkong dollar.

Military Scrip Suspended

As from April 1, the new issue of military scrip was suspended. This decision gave rise to misgivings among the inhabitants of Hongkong who interpreted it as foreshadowing the total abolition of military scrip. In consequence, the Government-General issued a statement in the name of the Director of the Finance Department as follows:—

"Since Hongkong holds a position entirely different from that of various places in Central and South China, it is proof against the influences of the pol[illegible] adopted in Central and South China. In Hongkong, the circula[illegible]on of old notes as subsidiary currency has been allowed side by side with military scrip, which constitute the basic currency, lest any sudden currency revision should throw the inhabitants into consternation. As has frequently been announced officially in the past, however, the Government-General intends to unify the currency on the yen basis. Some people seem to be entertaining misgivings about the future of military scrip, but their apprehensions are without foundation. It is desirable that all inhabitants follow their respective avocations with an easy mind, relying on the official announcement that no change will be made in the currency policy."

It is impossible for the Chinese Central Reserve Bank notes to be put into circulation in Hongkong, but seeing that the inhabitants of Hongkong are exceedingly nervous regarding the currency, the above statement issued by the Japanese authorities was quite timely.

Transit Port

The most important problem is how to make the best use of regenerated Hongkong as a transit port. So far as harbor installations are concerned, Hongkong has many shipyards for the construction of wooden ships besides two big shipbuilding yards built with British capital. It has also numerous warehouses, the larger ones of which exceed 40 in number, including those in Kowloon, in which the old Hongkong Government stored war materials and those in which Chungking Government kept its important materials.

The exchange of goods with Canton, Macao and other points on the South China coast is actually going on steadily. As to the exchange of goods with the Philippines and Taiwan, the Government-General dispatched its representative to the Philippines to arrange for the exchange of materials and an agreement has been consequently concluded. The purpose of the agreement is to import sugar, hemp, copra and coconut oil from the Philippines, while exporting tobacco to that country. The exchange is not necessarily on the barter system. It is so arranged, to Hongkong's advantage, that the balance can be paid in currency.

The exchange of materials between Hongkong and Taiwan is not on a barter system either. In exchange for coal, charcoal, rice, vegetables and fruit from Taiwan, Hongkong is to supply various manufactures in stock and other goods. This arrangement is also advantageous to Hongkong.

Following the conclusion of the agreement for the exchange of materials between Hongkong and the Philippines, an understanding was reached in November last year between the Central China Goods Supply Guild and the representative of the Government-General of Hongkong for the exchange of goods. Under this arrangement, Hongkong is to export to Shanghai a good quantity of sugar imported from the Philippines, importing rice-paper from Shanghai in exchange. Hongkong is now asking for cotton yarn and rayon in addition to the abovementioned goods, and its request may be accepted. This exchange of goods with Shanghai may be regarded as illustrating something of Hongkong's functions as a transit port.

Junks Used

The utilization of junks for trading purposes is receiving the very earnest attention of the Government-General. With the increase of the volume of goods exchanged between Hongkong and points on the Pearl River and on the South China coast, junks and tugboats have been showing increasing activity. Consequently, the Government-General has caused the owners of junks and tugboats to organize the Hongkong Sailing Ship Transportation Guild to put junk traffic under unified control. Altogether seven regular lines are being operated by influential junk owners.

With the progress of trade between Hongkong and other regions, the method of settlement naturally comes up for attention. The Government-General has been adopting, since April 1, the method of settlement by means of special yen even for the districts where the settlement had been by military scrips. The methods are of the following three kinds:

(1) Settlement by special methods (with Shonan and the Philippines).

(2) Tokyo settlement, that is, settlement by means of special yen (with Thailand, French Indo-China, North China and Manchoukuo).

(3) Settlement by military scrip (chiefly with Japan proper and Central and South China).

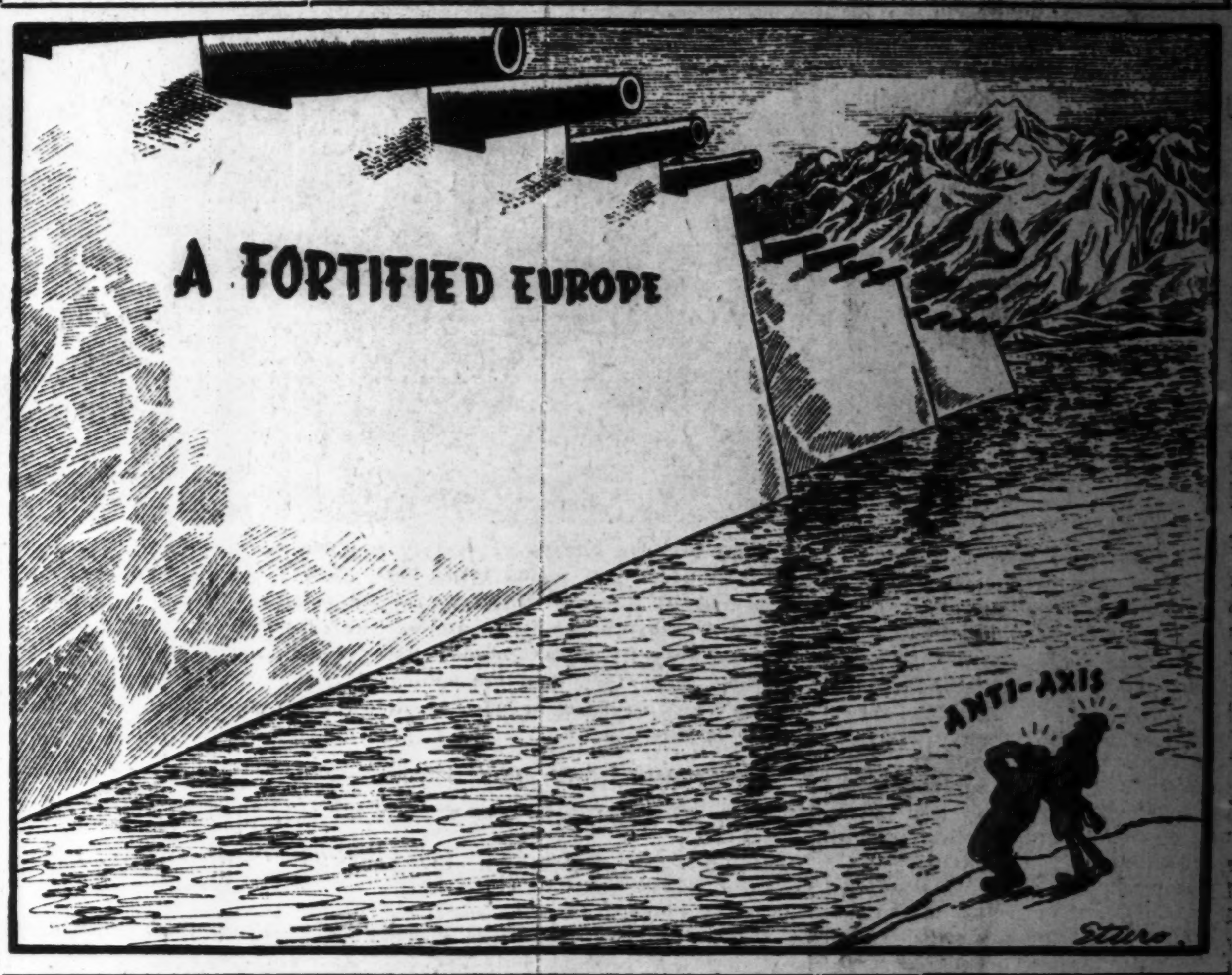
Soon after the occupation of Hongkong, the Japanese Army banished English words from all the streets of the city. For the convenience of the nationals of third countries who are ignorant of the Chinese language, an English-language paper, The Hongkong News, is being published, but English is taught no more at schools. On April 2, last year, the first batch of 140 Chinese finished the special course of study for two months and made their debut as teachers of Japanese for primary school children. The knowledge of Japanese is spreading by leaps and bounds among the inhabitants of Hongkong. Not only the Chinese citizens but Portuguese, Swiss and other neutral citizens, who were formerly in the employ of British or American firms, are studying the Japanese language in real earnest.

(End)

Fruits of Wisdom

The world is full of fools; and he who would not wish to see one, must not only shut himself up alone, but must also break his looking-glass.—Boileau.

A Very Discouraging Picture for the Anti-Axis



INTERNAL ECONOMIC RIVALRIES SPELL END OF BRITISH EMPIRE

Present War Unleashes Numerous Forces Which Are Battering at Foundation of Commonwealth

By TAKASHI ITO
(From the Kuzureyuku Eiteikoku Nijunen-shi)

Part III

Meanwhile, what transitions had occurred in the ties between England and her self-governing colonies against this barkground?

The close relationship between the English mother country, which held a position of international power, and her various colonies had reached its peak before the outbreak of the first World War. And those who had up to then been depending upon the Home Country for supplies of manufactured goods not only had their imports cut off but on the contrary were forced to answer the British demands for aid in munitions and war materials with the outbreak of hostilities.

Stimulated by the double demands of their own nation and those of England, they all established internal industrial enterprises. As many of them possessed valuable deposits of raw materials, they made gigantic advances in industrialization, with Canada appearing as a nation of world importance, and Australia establishing a firm industrial foundation.

Send Separate Delegates

At the end of the war, these self-governing colonies sent representatives to the League of Nations, not as part of Britain, but as independent members. And with their growing economic strength, gained by their developing enterprises, they were able to put forth their own conditions in dealing with the British policy toward her colonies. Slowly they were beginning to display ambitions for independent political action.

Thus, in 1926, at the Imperial Conference of the Empire, the system of the "British Empire" was replaced by the new "British Commonwealth of Nations," and the dominions were recognized as self-governing territories within the British Commonwealth.

Also, as we have already pointed out, with the exception of the six states of Ulster to the north, Ireland was able to realize her long-cherished dream of a free and independent nation, the Republic of Eire.

Commonwealth Created

In 1931, therefore, with the proclamation of the Westminster Law, based upon the agreements reached at the Imperial Conference, the British Empire was formally replaced by the British Commonwealth of Nations, and England, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Eire, and Newfoundland formed independent and self-governing states on an equal basis.

Though in the days of the British Empire, England had been ruling her dominions and dependencies with a free hand, now with the entrance into the new era of the Commonwealth of seven equal countries, each with his own dependencies and mandates, bound together through their own initiative, England no longer was able to give her one-sided commands.

If after the end of the Great War, in view of the flourishing conditions of the dominions, England had not proclaimed the Westminster Law and had continued to maintain her old system of oppression, the greatly strengthened self-governing colonies would certainly have risen in revolt and demanded total and complete independence. However, with her long history of bitter experiences with India and others in mind, England took a long-sighted view concerning this question. The Commonwealth was formed in which, as equal nations, they all recognized and revered one ruler, and these countries took the initiative in retaining the traditional formal ties with the mother country.

With the enforcing of the Westminster Law in 1931 and the holding of the Economic Conference of the British Commonwealth in 1932, the various dominions rapidly advanced in fact as well as in name toward being full-fledged nations. But the growing gravity of the international political situation following the Manchurian and Ethiopian incidents, though of themselves manifestations of the world movement, brought about a great change upon this trend. For the dominions, though economically developed, had nothing in the way of military strength, and they began to feel uneasy. Their former joy of walking alone was replaced by fear.

England, on her part, knowing full well that the reason why she had been forced to recognize her dominions as equals only eight years after the end of the first war was the industrial development of these colonies, held back the ordering of war materials from Canada, her most industrially advanced colony.

Colonies Rise

The first World War raised Canada to the sphere of the world's indusfrial nations, but in this second conflict, by 1940, Australia, formerly known only for her sheep and wheat rapidly became industrialized. South Africa not only placed before herself the goal of supplying the whole wheat need of Europe, but in addition to this agricultural expansion, had already commenced upon the realization of her plans for extension of her industries to the extent of manufacturing three times the total amount of manufactured products required by all the peoples of Europe. India also had industrially freed herself from the dark clouds of the political independence movement, and was progressing along the single road of developments. Just before the declaration of the second World War, she was able to export two-thirds of her home-manufactured textile goods to the various markets bordering on the Indian Ocean. And, taking the present war as her opportunity, she has started the rapid expansion of her steel industries in the eastern section of the country, while all industries throughout whole India is advancing by leaps and bounds.

Only a little more than three years have passed since the outbreak of the second World War, but with the added impetus of the declaration of the War of Greater East Asia, the extent of the development of the internal industries of the self governing colonies and of India cannot begin to compared with the entire five years of the first War. But in spite of this, it must be remembered that those five years caused, within a few years after the armistice, the recognition by the mother country of the dominions as equals. This second War, in the days to follow, will bring about modifications, nay destruction, of the system of the British Commonwealth of Nations, which will be far greater in scope than the change from the Empire to the Commonwealth.

(End)

Remember the Days Before Pearl Harbor

Nippon Times
Evening

In the Will of the People Final Victory Lies

No. 15,894 | TOKYO, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1943 | Price 8 Sen

ROOSEVELT VETO DEFEATED

In News Spotlight

Big Drive on Eastern Front Said Likely to Break in Central Zone

Battle Lines in That Area Advantageous For Decisive Action—Reich, Soviet Armies Mustering All Available Fighting Powers

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

KUIBISHEV, June 25.—For the past two years, Germany and the Soviet Union have been waging a death struggle along a tremendously long battle line extending from the Arctic Sea in the north to the Caucasus in the south. And the destinies of the two nations have hung in balance many a time as the armies of these two countries fought some of the most terrific bloody battles, paying no heed to the sacrifices in their efforts to gain ultimate victory.

Advantageous positions in the war during the past two years have been held now by the Germans and now by the Soviets shifting intermittently from hand to hand. Clearly, the summer seasons were favorable to the Germans, and the winters to the Soviets. Moreover, every minute during which the war was being prosecuted was one of suffering to the parties concerned, as an enormous amount of man-power and material resources were lost by them.

In spite of these fearful conditions, preparations for the next death struggle are being made by both sides with the mustering of all possible fighting powers. With the advent of June, bombing expeditions preparatory to the coming general grand offensive have been sent out from both camps in increasing numbers. The Luftwaffe has started strategic aerial bombardments along the upper and the middle regions of the Valga Gorki, Yaroslavl, and Saratov have also been subjected to air raids. Thus the tense atmosphere prevailing on the Eastern Front is a portent for the approaching explosion, but it remains to be seen just when and where the grand movement will be started by the Germans.

Soviet Move Failed

Last year, the German forces began their first offensive move against the Kerch Peninsula, while the Soviets, in order to divert the attention of the Germans from the Peninsula, turned their offensive against the Kharkov area. However, according to an announcement of the Soviet Information Bureau, this strategy succeeded only in impeding the German advance against Rostov for the German forces carried out an assault on Sebastopol early in June, and later, they shifted the offensive against Kupiansk, east of Kharkov. Thus the Eastern Front situation reached its high-water mark with the offensive of the Germans against, Voronezh in the latter part of June.

Although not many days remain of June this year, there is no movement on the Eastern Front comparable to that of the same month last year, and the time for the grand movement is slipping by. How can this condition be explained? The fact that the winter campaign has lasted so long that neither side has had sufficient time to prepare for the grand offensive may be one of the reasons.

On the other hand, the Soviets regard this condition as having some connection with the possibility of a landing operation on Europe by the Anglo-American powers. The recent lively activities of the armies in the Orel and Kuban regions are drawing some attention, but German and Soviet military authorities are emphatically declaring that these actions are nothing but local opera-

(Continued on Page 2)

Press Comments

Saturday, June 26

ASAHI—Student Mobilization; Bolstering Control Bodies
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Dissension in Australia

Student Mobilization

ASAHI—In these stringent times calling for utmost efforts on the part of all for winning the decisive war, the students of our nation are manifesting their ardent patriotism in undergoing training and giving labor service even while studying to be of service to the nation. In order to render their efforts more significant and to increase the real efficiency of their service, the Education Ministry has drawn up a "Students Wartime Mobilization System Establishment Plan" and after its formal adoption by the Cabinet yesterday published its contents.

That students are allowed to prosecute their studies in these times of crowded military affairs may be considered a State benefit to the nation's youth but at the same time it should be regarded as a duty which the State must fulfil for its members. For, without the prosecution of studies by eager young men, there will be no strengthening of State power in future, nor any national progress. Moreover, schools at present are making no little contribution toward strengthening the nation's fighting power. Students not only bear the destiny of the nation's future on their shoulders but they may be regarded as sharing the burden of State at this very moment. Thus to give the fullest play to their patriotic ardor and efficiency in serving the State is the surest way in which students can meet the claim of the State on them.

In this regard, the plan just published is quite reasonable and practical. The planning is comprehensive and policy consistent. The plan says that the province of a student is to prosecute his studies to the best of his ability and to undergo all the necessary training of body and mind. Then is stated the important point of the whole scheme, that military training in schools and universities is to follow a course that will be organically suitable to each step of the educational requirements of the student. This corrects the impression that a student can neglect his studies so that he may receive intensified military training. It also suggests reconsideration on the part of the authorities in regard to a system in which the same sort of military training has been given in the universities as in middle schools and higher schools. In this respect we expect much from the enforcement of the new plan.

Also in regard to the aims of labor service, priorities are to be adopted and the efforts of students are to be directed toward the strengthening of defense facilities, increased production of foodstuff and other vital material and increasing of transportation capacity. The nature of work imposed is to vary according to the kind of school and specialties of students. Various measures to increase efficiency and productive power are embodied in the plan, showing that at last mobilization of students has been placed on a planned basis. We hope that the plan will develop its efficiency to the utmost and that the students who will remain behind to continue their studies will do so with the same determination as that with which their classmates have offered their services as military pilots.

Bolstering Control Bodies

ASAHI—The delegation of some of the administrative powers of the Welfare Ministry to five of the key industrial control associations was duly decided on at yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet to be enforced from July 20.

It was in August last year that the Welfare Ministry adopted the policy of entrusting some of its powers to control associations and undertook the working out of the details. The general outline was decided early this year and now after six months the plan has been put into concrete shape.

The transfer of powers this time has been confined to the iron and steel, coal, shipbuilding, light metals and mining control associations. The control associations were instituted with the object of making them the pivotal center of all controlled and planned economy. It was realized that in order to carry out complicated planned economy promptly and efficiently it was necessary to provide organizations combining in themselves State power and specialized knowledge.

From this point of view it is not a satisfactory measure to delegate powers to only part of the existing control associations. It is important that every control association should be empowered at least freely to supervise the enterprises placed under its control. Moreover, unless all the control associations are equally empowered they cannot enforce planned economy on an organic basis with the accuracy it demands. On the other hand, each industry has its own circumstances and the time difference in the establishment of the associations has made uniformity impossible. In

(Continued on Page 2)

THAILAND READY FOR LONG WAR, AVERS LEADER

Defenses Bolstered, Relations With Axis Are Brought Closer

Domei

BANGKOK, June 25.—"Thailand during the past one year has remarkably strengthened its national defense, economic conditions and relations with Axis countries," Premier Field Marshal P. Phibun Songkhram declared at 8 p.m. yesterday in his radio speech addressed to the entire nation on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the Thai revolution.

The Premier said at the outset that "the country has entered the second year of war with the nation fully prepared to meet the hardships of continued warfare. The country, however, has greatly improved its national defense. The Thai National Defense Army has been remarkably strengthened both in number and in the quality of its troops."

"Thailand," he explained, "formerly had only one Army Corps, but at present it has both a regular national defense corps and students corps, both equipped so well that her allies will welcome them."

Referring to the financial condition of Thailand, Premier Phibun stated that "the country has no fear of inflation and her home production of various goods is going on successfully. All in all, the country's economic situation is improving very rapidly.

"The diplomatic relations between Thailand on the one hand and Japan, Germany and Italy on the other, have been gradually increasing in intimacy, and especially wtih Japan, does Thailand enjoy a friendship which has attained its highest extent.

"Japan's Prime Minister, General Hideki Tojo," he added, "in his recent Diet speech pointed out that Thailand was extending her collaboration to Japan with all her might and also expressed Japan's full respect of Thai sovereignty. These remarks have greatly pleased the whole nation. Thailand, to meet Japan's trust in her, will further strive to collaborate with Japan to make a powerful unit in East Asia."

Phibun Exhorts Nation

Domei

BANGKOK, June 25.—Premier P. Phibun Songkhram of Thailand, speaking to the nation over the radio last night on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the Thai Revolution, emphasized the strengthening of Japan-Thailand cooperation to a still greater degree and also declared that all obstacles lying in the way of the progress of the two nations must be overcome. The radio mes-

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Air Force Chief Is Reported Missing

Domei

LISBON, June 25.—Brigadier-General Nathan B. Forest of the Eighth Air Corps of the United States Army, is missing, the Headquarters of the United States Forces in England announced today, according to reports from London.

N. ANHWEI FOES AGAIN CRUSHED

Nippon Units Gain Brilliant Results In 2-Day Offensive

Crack units of the Imperial Army, which had dealt a telling blow to the enemy 92nd Army in North Anhwei Province in the latter part of January this year, again commenced operations on June 22 in the same sector against Chungking remnants achieving signal results within two days. Enemy losses in the period included 1,714 killed, 74 taken prisoners and 29 heavy and light machineguns captured by the Japanese. Thus, the aim of the drive was satisfactorily attained, according to the headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China in their weekly war bulletin issued on June 25 as reported in a Nanking dispatch to the Mainichi.

Aggregate results of the summer offensive operations were announced on June 22, and what is very different from the characteristics in the past campaigns is the increase in the capture of heavy guns as compared with that of rifles.

The disposal of 14 enemy planes by ground gunfire may show a considerable drop in morale of the enemy air force in the present campaign but more, the superior technique on the part of our anti-aircraft fighting units, claims the announcement.

With the present anti-aircraft units, our side is coping with the stealthy activities of the enemy air force, declared the Army authorities.

Our forces along the upper reaches of the Yangtze River have returned to their original position by launching proper counter-attacks on the enemy forces which followed them, says the communique, adding that the fact that a Chungking spokesman's confession that the loss of the granary region north of Tungting Lake being a fatal blow to Chungking cannot be overlooked.

A refugee narrated that more than 10 enemy planes, which took to the air about noon on June 21, seemed to be so bewildered that they bombed Chungking military facilities at Nanhsienkai by mistake causing many casualties, revealed the same bulletin.

All Inhabitants of Java Show Gratitude to Tojo

Domei

DJAKARTA, June 25.—With the attendance of over 5,000 enthusiastic inhabitants, including representatives of Chinese overseas merchants, Arabs, Indians, and Axis residents, the Central Meeting to Express Gratitude for Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's Declaration was held here yesterday and unanimously voted to send messages of gratitude to Prime Minister Tojo and the Supreme Commander of the Imperial Forces in the East Indies, General Hitoshi Imamura.

I. R. Soekarno, director of the Movement Calling Forth the People's Total Strength, accompanied by representatives of various circles here this afternoon, called on General Imamura at his official residence and presented messages of gratitude.

U.S. May Ration Coal

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 24.—In the East Coast of the United States, a coal rationing system will be probably adopted this winter. Moreover, regarding supply of gasoline there, the rationing system will be tightened severely, declared Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes today.

Yemen on Guard Against U.S. Schemes

Domei

ISTANBUL, June 25.—The United States is frantically maneuvering to spread her influence in various West Asiatic countries, but these minor nations are said to be strictly guarding against America's machinations.

Reliable information reaching here reveals that the Washington Government has recently proposed the dispatch of American agricultural and technical missions to Saudi Arabia, but that the Yemen Government flatly refused the former's proposal.

It is true that several American agricultural experts are now working in Saudi Arabia, but the Yemen Government appears to be exercising great caution against the rumored dispatch to Saudi Arabia of American technicians now in Egypt.

Aussies Spend Heavily

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 25.—The Australian war expenditure for the 1942-43 fiscal year reached 560,000,000 Australian pounds and revenue for the same period will exceed 200,000,000 Australian pounds, declared Australian Finance Minister J. B. Chiefly before the House of Representatives today, according to reports from Canberra.

BOSE'S ARRIVAL IN JAPAN SPURS INDIA PATRIOTS

Secret Talks Held As Time for Action Believed Now Here

Fifty thousand copies of anti-British pamphlets urging an immediate armed rising by the Indian populace were discovered and seized by British policemen when they searched the Calcutta branch of the C.B. Press Company on June 22, according to a Bangkok dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi on June 25 on the basis of reports reaching there from India. These pamphlets, reporting the arrival of Subhas Chandra Bose in Japan, commence with the words, "All Indians! Start a revolutionary movement immediately at the sacrifice of your all to oust British control in India," and conclude, "the glory of our motherland will be achieved at the sacrifice of ourselves."

The C.B. Press Company was closed and all staff members arrested, but a part of the pamphlets had already been dispatched to various parts of India through fighters of the National Congress, taking the Government authorities by surprise, it said.

In this connection, it is reported that secret meetings are being daily held in various parts of the country to discuss programs for revolutionary activities. The Indian masses have begun to believe that the time has now come for them to attain their independence, and their morale is soaring.

Full-Fledged Form

Mainichi

RANGOON, June 25.—Taking advantage of the bonfire lit by the presence of Subhas Chandra Bose in Tokyo, the Indian independence movement has taken a full-fledged form at last. Dr. Ba Maw, Chief of the Administrative Council of Burma, who worked out a plan for Burma's independence in the very room of the Mandalay Prison where Mr. Bose was at one time incarcerated, and who struggled as a leader of the faction opposing the separation of India from Burma, today granted an interview to newspapermen, and answered the reporter's questions as below:

Question. What is your opinion on Mr. Bose and his movement?

Answer. Mr. Bose's arrival in

(Continued on Page 2)

Bolivia to Make Use Of Port in Brazil

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 25.—On the occasion of a welcome dinner given in honor of Bolivian President Enrique Penaranda on Friday, Brazilian President Getulio Dornelles Vargas declared that "the Brazilian Government will place the port of Santos, 220 miles southwest of Rio de Janeiro, at the disposal of the Bolivian Government."

This measure of the Brazilian Government has afforded Bolivia an exit to the Atlantic, and it is believed that it will considerably accelerate the exchange of various commodities between the two countries in the future.

It s also stated that the Brazilian Government is now hurrying the completion of a railway line linking Corumba, 560 miles northwest of Rio de Jenairo, and Santa Cruz, 100 miles south of Corumba. The completion of this particular railroad will connect the Atlantic with the Pacific, it is pointed out.

Britain Hit by Labor Lack

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 25.—Britain is suffering seriously from a shortage of manpower, and restoration of districts destroyed by air bombing has not yet started, said President Warenberg of the Swedish Bank. Warenberg returned to Stockholm yesterday from London, where he represented the Swedish Government at a conference with British authorities regarding ships to be detailed to the South American route.

He also said that the British Government is trying its best to agree to the Swedish wish respecting the shipping question.

AMERICA VEXED OVER 'COLOR WAR'

Authorities Attempt To Hide Real Cause Of Detroit Incident

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 25.—Both the United States Government and Congress, greatly embarrassed over the outbreak of the recent "color war" in Detroit, because the affair completely reveals the hypocrisy of America's highly-advertized humanism, liberty and equality are frantically attempting to patch up the situation by distorting the truth of the incident.

According to a Washington dispatch, the Dies Committee for Investigation of Un-American Activities will look into the matter. But prior to commencement of investigations, the Committee, on Thursday, deliberately ascribed the cause of the riot to "instigation by Axis nationals" elaborating their declaration as follows:

"Our Committee will start active investigations on the causes of the various racial disputes which have recently broken out at Detroit and elsewhere. We have reliable evidence that Axis nationals are in possession of several underground systems in the United States which are being utilized to foment racial conflict in the Detroit area to hamper war production and stir up the American home front."

On the other hand, U. S. propaganda organs seem to be at a loss on how to explain the affair. They grudgingly admit the existence of racial discrimination between the colored and white people, declaring that the disturbance was caused by the influx of colored elements into the residential quarters of the Whites due to the increase of Negro laborers and the betterment in their treatment following expansion of the munitions industry. But they also attribute the cause of the trouble to "activities of fifth columnists."

The Detroit riot was also the center of discussions in Congress on Thursday. Samuel Dickstein, Democrat from New York, severely attacked the Dies Committee, declaring, "Since two years ago, I have frequently asked the Dies Committee to investigate into the activities of the Ku Klux Klan but their promises, each time, have been only verbal."

Another Democrat, John E. Rankin, from Mississippi, is reported to have insisted on the "separation principle" for the colored and whites, stating, "The cause of the trouble is certainly ascribable to the mixture of colored and white races through the present crazy policy of an indiscriminate employment system."

The only consolation for the

(Continued on Page 2)

Interest Rate Raised On Savings in Java

Domei

DJAKARTA, June 25.—In order to further encourage savings among the native inhabitants here, the Japanese Administration authorities decided to raise the interest rates on postal savings under 3,000 guilders from 2.4 per cent to 3 per cent, it has been announced.

The new rate of interest will be retroactively effective as from April 1 last, it is said.

The total postal savings of the native inhabitants had already exceeded 500,000 guilders last March while by April it increased to 620,000 guilders and by May to 850,000 guilders respectively, it is recalled.

With the progress of the agricultural and industrial production plans under the Japanese Administration the incomes of the native inhabitants have more than doubled as compared with pre-war days, it is said.

Einstein Studying Explosives

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 24.—Dr. Albert Einstein, famous authority on relativity, is now engaged in the study of high efficiency explosives at the request of the Arms Bureau of the United States Navy Department, it was announced by the Navy Department today, according to reports from Washington.

Yanks in England Start 'Color War'

Domei

LISBON, June 25.—As the American Government is frenziedly worried over a feasible solution for the recent "color" disturbance, in Detroit, the white and colored soldiers of American forces stationed in a certain city in northwestern England started a squabble of their own, according to London dispatches reaching here. The collision occurred when several white "military police" rebuked a large number of colored soldiers for making too much uproar during mealtime. One officer and five men were injured in the melee and the Headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces in Britain are now busy investigating the matter.

ITALIAN PLANES SINK 3 VESSELS

Damage 3 Off North Africa--Bizerta Port Facilities Blasted

Domei

ROME, June 25.—Italian torpedo plane units carried out repeated night attacks on enemy convoys cruising off the North African coast and sank three merchant vessels totaling 31,000 tons, and damaged three others. Italian bomber units also smashed port facilities and ships at Bizerta.

U-Boats Sink 3 Ships

Domei

BERLIN, June 25.—The Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today that German submarines sank three anti-Axis merchant ships totaling 15,000 tons in the Mediterranean area. In this connection, the following explanations were given:

"German submarines in the Mediterranean sank 13 anti-Axis merchant ships during the past one week. The total tonnage amounted to 100,000 tons. Aside from this, 27 vessels, totaling 175,000 tons, were severely damaged, many being rendered incapable of further service.

"Due to increased activity of Axis air forces in the Mediterranean, the

(Continued on Page 2)

French Workers Assist Reich

Domei

PARIS, June 25.—In accordance with the German-French agreement, a number of French laborers are reportedly entering Germany in order to render assistance toward the prosecution of the war.

On Wednesday alone, as many as 6,010 men went into Germany which is said to be the highest number for a single day. It is also pointed out that during the period from April 1 to June 23, altogesther 100,000 French laborers have gone to Germany.

Sakuma Sees Newsmen

Domei

BERLIN, June 25.—Japanese Minister to Berlin Shin Sakuma conveyed the message from the Japan Press Association to delegates at the International Press Convention, now in session at Vienna.

Minister Sakuma pointed out in his speech that the motives of the Axis nations, Japan, Germany and Italy, were based on the lofty ideals of the construction of a new world order and that through the close cooperation of the three nations ultimate victory of the Axis is being won.

U.S. Air Chief Boasts

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 24.—Lieutenant-General Henry Arnold, Commander-in-Chief of United States army air force, in boasting of the increased air strength of the United States declared:

"The United States army will have 115,000 planes by the next fiscal year. At present the United States army air force has more than 2,000,000 men. Daily, 60,000 officers and men are in action at various fighting fronts.

Roosevelt Is Handed Initial Political Set-Back by U.S. Congress

President Roosevelt suffered his first political whitewashing, today, at the hands of Congress which rode roughshod over his veto of the strike suppression measure.

The House of Representatives, taking up the mooted bill which had been returned from the Senate following its reapproval there, formally transformed it into a law by again voting favorably on the legislation in spite of the Presidential veto, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei dated June 25.

It is noteworthy that this is the first time in the Roosevelt administration that Congress has dared to act in opposition to the President and is also a rare incident in the history of the United States.

Roosevelt Vetoes Bill

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 25.—President Roosevelt vetoed today the strike suppression measure which had been forwarded to him for signature following approval by both Houses of Congress.

The Senate, however, upon receiving back the vetoed bill, immediately put it again to vote and reapproved the measure in defiance of the Presidential veto and resubmitted it to the House of Representatives.

If the Lower House also reapproves the disputed legislation, it will become a law, registering a sharp political defeat for the President.

Age Limit Raise Proposed

President Roosevelt, in returning the vetoed anti-strike measure to Congress, added a message in which he proposed the raising of the age limit for Army recruits from 45 to 65, today, according to another Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei.

"It is not necessary to say that I am against strikes in wartime, but I think that the strike suppression law bill, approved by the Senate and the House of Representatives, which have been submitted to me will have an evil effect on the attainment of the object in question," the President said in his message.

"Particularly, I oppose the item that workers are to decide their attitude by a secret vote before striking. Replacing the strike suppression bill, I propose to raise the recruiting age limit from 45 to 65. Then, the Government will be able to expect smooth progress of arms production without any hindrance. It is my policy to recruit to military service, under the new age limit, all workers in war industry plants under Government control who intend to hinder production by strike or other means."

Tientsin Will Renew Business Licenses

Domei

TIENTSIN, June 25.—The Tientsin Special Municipality yesterday announced that persons engaged in business in the first, second and third Koa wards should report at the Social Affairs Bureau of the Special Municipality within three months in order to renew their business licenses.

The present decree was necessitated by the retrocession of foreign concessions in the city. The municipal government will renew the business licenses issued by the authorities of the now defunct Japanese, French and British concessions.

U.S. Units Moved From Tunisia

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 25.—With the suspension of hostilities on the Tunisian front, United States forces that were stationed there are reported to have been moved to Syria. It is also stated that new American units have arrived in Algiers.

CHINA DECIDES OUTPUT BOOST

First 3-Year Plan Gains Approval-- To Stabilize Price

Domei

NANKING, June 25.—The National Government at the second plenary session of the National Economic Committee this morning examined and approved a three-year wartime production increase plan.

The details of the proposed plan were immediately transmitted to competent departments within the Executive Yuan for concrete studies prior to speedy execution.

Special significance and importance are being attached to the present plan for reason that it is the first production increase plan drafted by the National Government since its creation.

It is generally believed that the present plan, which aims at effecting an epochal increase in the domestic production of foodstuff and other civilian necessities, will further bolster the fighting strength of China as an integral collaborator of Japan side-by-side with the enforcement of a new distribution system which has been streamlined under the supervision of the recently-created All-China Commercial Control General Association.

It is also expected that the new production plan will further stabilize prices of commodities in China, thereby enhancing the welfare of popular living.

Bose's Arrival In Japan Spurs India Patriots

(Continued from Page 1)

Tokyo is a turning-point in the Indian independence movement. It is impossible to obtain liberty by spirit and non-violence alone. It is impossible to face rifles and bayonet with non-resistance. Mr. Bose is one of the most influential and most popular leaders in a new age which has sprung up with irresistible force following the outbreak of the present War. We Burmese consider it but natural that "resistance" should be employed to drive away the Anglo-Saxons.

Q. What influence do you think Burma's independence, to be realized shortly, has brought on India?

Effect on India Serious

A. It must have affected India more seriously than you imagine, because India and Burma were closely dependent upon each other politically and economically. I am confident that Burma's independence will substantially contribute toward removing the false view of Japan set in Indian minds through the sinister anti-Japanese propaganda which the Anglo-American countries made in India and Burma before the outbreak of the War.

Q. What do you think of the anti-separation movement before the start of the War?

A. I was a leader of the movement, because I was confident that India and Burma should resist and fight Britain shoulder to shoulder.

Q. What suggestion do you think Burma's independence will give for the Indian independence movement?

A. As pointed out by Mr. Bose in his speech, I think it is necessary that parallel with riotings and other movements in India itself, pressure from outside should be brought to bear to realize India's independence.

Q. How will Burma cooperate to this end?

A. Important is the role to be played by Burma politically, economically and militarily, because it is geographically situated in the most important position. Politically, Burma's independence itself is the most effective means.

Thailand Ready For Long War, Avers Leader

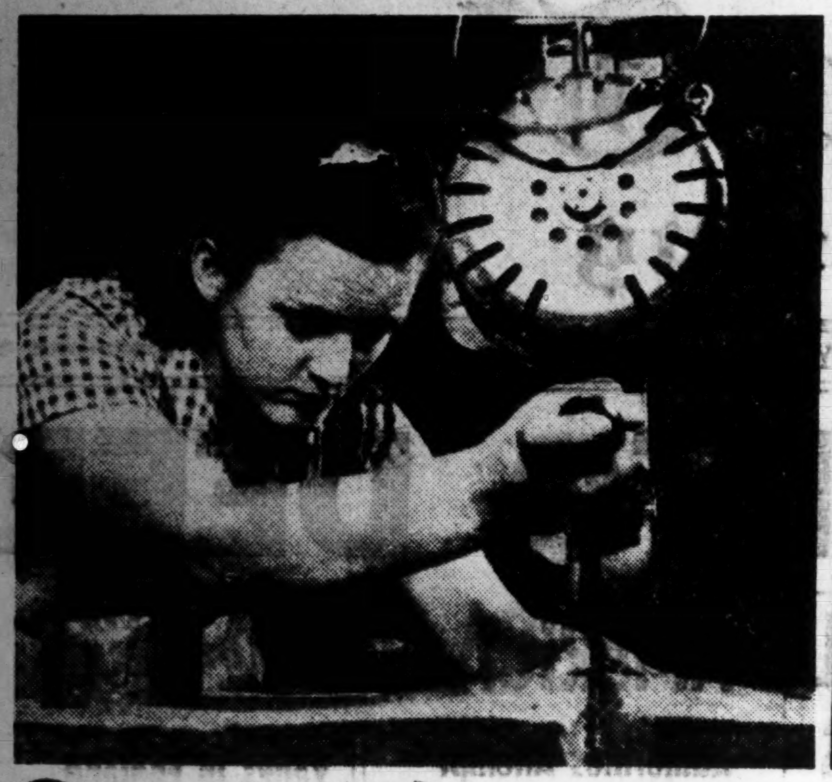
(Continued From Page 1)

sage was delivered at 8:30 p.m. yesterday and lasted for about an hour. Premier Songkhram declared:

"On the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the Thai Revolution today, it is my sincere wish that the people of Thailand will meet the present exigencies with a united front. Some of our efforts in these turbulent days of war may seem extremely laborious and at times almost futile like the efforts of an aged person attempting to thread a needle in darkness, but at the same time I am aware of the various difficulties that have been wonderfully surmounted by our united efforts in the past year.

"In face of a firmly united front, enemy propaganda will be of no avail. Furthermore, the assiduous efforts of our people will prove to be the greatest force in strengthening our nation. In this gravely significant period of transition, the fortitude and diligence of the people of Thailand will contribute greatly toward laying the foundations for the nation's future greatness.

"In connection with international relations, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, in his recent address in the Imperial Diet declared that Japan is prepared to cooperate still further with Thailand. The future of Thailand is bright with hope. We harbor no misgivings whatever with regard to the sovereignty or independence of our country. Also, full accord has been reached between Japan and Thailand regarding trade relations. Therefore, economically, too, there exists no need for apprehension."



AMERICA RESORTS TO PRISON LABOR

AMERICA IS NOW TURNING to the inmates of its penitentiaries and reformatories in an effort to fill the gap caused by acute labor shortage. The above illustrations taken from a recent issue of Life reveal actual conditions at present. Left: Cloth for bandoleers are being cut by an inmate of the Reformatory for Women at Alderson, West Virginia. Right: Here a convict of the Federal Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pennyslvania, produces bomb-fins at one of the prison plants. Thousands of such war materials are now being turned out through labor of criminals.

Rope, Fishing Net Plants Will Be Set Up in Davao

Domei

DAVAO, June 24.—A plan is now under way to establish a rope and fishing-net manufacturing industry here. Factory equipment of the Johnson Picket Rope Company and the General Manufacturing Company now idle in Manila will be transferred to new factories.

It is claimed that the new plants, upon completion, will be able to supply the entire Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere with rope and fishing-nets.

Meanwhile, it is learned that the Manila Cordage Company and other similar companies in Manila, which have been under the management of a Japanese firm since May of last year, are turning out rope and fishing nets in amounts above the output of pre-war days.

E. Front Will See Big Drive in C. Zone

(Continued from Page 1)

tions. Thus although the general situation on the Eastern Front seems to be tense and near the breaking point, it is quite possible that Germany and the Soviet Union are carefully watching each other while keeping an eye upon the trend of the world situation.

Reich May Move First

Yet a majority of the Soviet people believe that there will be a large-scale move started in the near future, although it is not possible to know which side will take the initiative.

However, the consensus of world opinion supports the contention that Germany will take the initiative.

Various Soviet papers, since a decree was issued by Premier Josef Stalin last May 1, have issued a warning to the people as well as to the Red Army, that Germany is still in possession of sufficient fighting power to resume a grand offensive.

Then, where will the summer campaign be started this year? Judging from various conditions, the greatest possibility is in the middle sector of the war zone. The reason for this assumption is that the zig-zag battle-lines in this sector enable both sides to menace the defensive positions of each other, while at the same time these areas are suitable for the movements of armed forces. It is possible that both sides can deal decisive blows from their positions in this sector. It must have been for this reason that in this sector some lively activities of ground forces were seen. Also, the fact that both Germany and the Soviet Union are directing air raids upon troop concentrations and transportation routes is to be noted. However, one thing that must not be neglected is that many people believe that the Southern sector will become the main theater of the war this summer.

Roosevelt Sees Army Heads

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 23.—President Roosevelt invited today to the White House Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief-of-Staff to the President, Lieutenant-General Henry Arnold, Commander-in-Chief of Army Air Force, and other military leaders, for a conference, according to reports from Washington.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

addition, a policy of super-priorities has been adopted to concentrate all the available resources on the five industries in question.

It is a matter for congratulation that the policy of strengthening the foundations of control associations has taken another stride forward but there is still much to be desired in the functioning of these bodies. They have not yet the capacity of sharing with the Government the task of evolving planned economy and its enforcement, nor have they yet been entrusted with such tasks. In order to secure the fullest possible coordination of Government and private efforts the status of control associations must be quickly raised to that of the pivotal machinery for the enforcement of planned economy. Both the Government and associations should strive toward that end.

Dissension in Australia

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The many conflicts of interests existing in Australia have finally burst out into a non-confidence vote moved for by the Opposition against the Curtin Cabinet in Parliament on June 22. The immediate issues may be domestic in nature but the fundamental cause of the unrest is the many contradictions inherent in the very fabric of the nation.

In the last Great War Australia joined the war as a faithful member of the British Empire but it was able to discharge its duties because of the support Japan gave that country. After the war it forgot all its obligations to Japan and at the instance of the United States became instrumental in bringing about the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Under the conceit of white Australia it strove to exclude the Japanese. It attempted to throttle Japan in concert with Britain and the United States. Thus was sowed the seed of its own agony by deliberately incurring the enmity of Japan.

In the last war it went to war out of loyalty to its master, England, but in this the situation was just the reverse. The Australian Government exaggerated Japan's menace to the people in order to strengthen its defense, using the word aggression which it has the least right to use. The history of the cruel and barbaric methods by which exiled convicts built up Australia is too well known to describe it here. At any rate, the geopolitical factor determining Australia is that it has to become a protectorate of the United States, in order to strengthen its defense.

This is a factor which no amount of efforts on the part of Curtin et al can overcome. No matter how much they may try to unify the home front by warning of Japan's aggression they will not be able to compose the inherent contradictions in its national structure. Such contradictions are being betrayed everywhere by anti-Axis nations hitherto under the Anglo-American order. Even if Australia should leave the British Empire altogether and become a part of the United States, these contradictions would not be eliminated.

Telegraphic Rates To Germany Revised

New telegraphic rates will be put into effect from July 1 on communications to Germany, including Luxembourg, as announced yesterday by the Communications Ministry here. The new rates are:

No distinction will be made for ordinary telegrams—those sent in ordinary words or in code—and the rate will be ¥1.40 per word. The minimum charge for one telegram has been set at five words.

Deferred and letter telegrams will be classified under letter telegrams and the charge will be 70 sen per word. The minimum charge has been set at 25 words as heretofore.

The charge for telephoto telegrams will be ¥200 for those measuring up to 150 square millimeters and ¥350 for those up to 234 square millimeters.

The rate for press telegrams has been reduced from 40 sen per word to 35 sen.

Many Fascists at Front

Domei

ROME, June 25.—More than 45 per cent of the male members of the Fascist Party in Italy are fighting at the front, declared Carlo Scorza, Secretary of the Fascist Party today.

The total membership of the Fascist Party was 4,770,770 on June 10, this year, and of the total, female members were 1,217,036. Of the male members, 1,606,140 are enrolled in military service, and those who fought and died at the front totaled 41,352, Secretary Scorza also announced.

U.S. to Use Air Transports

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 24.—Men and material for Alaska hereafter will be sent by air, thus speeding up communications with the vast naval operational area in Alaska and the Aleutians, the United States Navy Department announced today, according to reports reaching here from Washington.

British King Returns Home

Domei

LISBON, June 25.—King George VI of Britain returned to London this morning. Before his departure from North Africa he met Generals Henri Giraud, Charles de Gaulle, George Catroux, Alphonse Juin and other leaders of the French puppet regime, it is reported from London.

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U.S. Tries to Hide 'Color War' Truth

(Continued from Page 1)

American public in connection with this affair is the fact that the riot at present shows no indication of spreading to other cities than Detroit.

Cause Is Explained

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 25.—The cause of the "color war" incident in Detroit, the most serious of its kind in recent years and which stirred up quite a commotion in American government and civilian circles, was reported as follows by the correspondent of the Svenska Dagbladet in New York:

"The cause of the collision between the white and colored population in Detroit may be laid to the large influx of negroes coming to seek employment from the southern states. The newcomers had infringed on the residential sections of the white population on account of a house shortage in the colored quarters.

"Furthermore, the whites had been greatly annoyed by the fact that the negroes could enjoy life's pleasures on the same footing as themselves. From such causes bitter feelings had gradually become more intensified, resulting in such in occurrence as the recent outburst. Small squabbles had frequently occurred previously."

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Italian Planes Sink 3 Vessels

(Continued from Page 1)

anti-Axis side has greatly strengthened the convoying of transports. At times the number of convoys exceed the number of the transport ships, and often warships and aircraft carriers are protected by powerful air units. It can be surmised from this how greatly the anti-Axis side is feeling the loss of shipping tonnage in the Mediterranean."

U.S. Ship Admitted Sunk

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 24.—An American merchant ship was sunk in the Caribbean Sea by Axis submarines, the United States Navy Department announced today, according to reports from London. The date of the ship's sinking is not revealed.

R.A.F. Raiders Heavily Hit

Domei

BERLIN, June 25.—British air forces raided Upperthale and Elbelfeld districts in Western Germany last night and recklessly dropped large explosive and incendiary bombs. Of the attacking enemy bombers, 20 were shot down, it has been learned so far, the German authorities announced today.

Also in the Mediterranean area, German forces shot down 21 anti-Axis planes yesterday.

33 Enemy Planes Downed

Domei

ROME, June 25.—Enemy air corps raided various points in Sardinia yesterday, and dropped explosive and incendiary bombs, the Italian High Command announced today.

Italian air forces and anti-aircraft corps opened action instantly, and the Italian air forces brought down seven enemy planes, German air units 23 planes, and anti-aircraft corps three planes.

By the reckless enemy bombings, one person was killed and eight wounded at Sardinia. Two Italian planes have not yet returned to their base.

Reich Active Over Britain

Domei

LISBON, June 24.—Since the beginning of the present year, 1,400 German planes have crossed the Straits of Dover and raided various parts of the British Isles the British Air Ministry announced today, according to a report from London.

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Wang Made Chairman Of 1st Training Session

Domei

NANKING, June 24.—Appointment of executive members of the committee which will take charge of the first summer training session for regular Government employes as well as young men and youth organizations to be held here beginning from June 28 was announced today by the National Government.

President Wang Ching-wei was chosen as chairman of the committee, while Chen Kung-po, President of the Legislative Yuan and Chou Fu-hai, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and concurrently Finance Minister were selected as vice-chairmen.

Leading governmental figures were also appointed to the standing committee which includes Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister, Chen Chun, Minister of the Interior and Lin Pai-sheng, Publicity Minister.

Following the appointments, a discussion was held by the committee members in which various measures to be undertaken in the summer training were decided upon.

It is recalled that the Supreme National Defense Council at a recent meeting decided to hold summer training periods for those groups throughout the nation during July and August with the view to develop them into model citizens who will work for the cause of the nation.

Sale Dies in London

Domei

LISBON, June 25.—Charles Vincent Sale, formerly of Yokohama, died today at the age of 75, according to reports from London. He had established the Sale and Company at Yokohama and engaged in trading. It is recalled that he worked hard to adjust Anglo-Japanese relations, as he was opposed to the East Asia policy of his Government that ignored actual conditions in this part of the world. He was the Chairman of the Japan Society in London from 1925 to 1936.

To Start Diplomatic Relations

Domei

ISTANBUL, June 23.—The Turkish Government has decided to establish a diplomatic organ in the Union of South Africa, and the Union of South Africa will also dispatch its diplomatic representative to Ankara shortly, according to reports from Ankara.

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